

PUBLIC LIBRARY

FEB 15 1915

DETROIT.

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

JOURNAL.

VOLUME LII. NUMBER 24.
WHOLE NUMBER 2686.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

DU PONT RIFLE POWDERS

Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 10
For .280 Ross, .30 Adolph, and similar
cartridges.Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 19
For .30/30 Winchester, .30/40 Govern-
ment, and similar cartridges.Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 20
For .30 Springfield, .22 Savage H.P.,
.25 Remington, and similar cartridges.Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 21
For Remington Auto Loader, .30/30 and
.303 Savage, and similar cartridges.Du Pont Sporting Rifle Powder No. 75
(Marksman)
For reduced and gallery charges in high
power rifles.Du Pont Gallery Rifle Powder No. 80
For .25/20, .32/20 and similar cart-
ridges

Du Pont No. 1 Rifle

For black powder rifles.

Schuetzen

For 200 yd. target rifles.

RSQ

For revolvers and automatic pistols.

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION

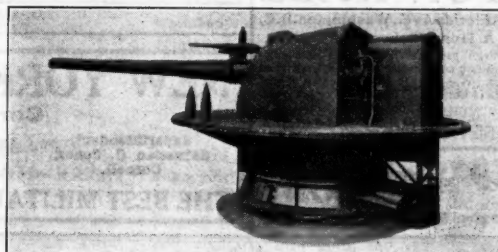
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

South Bethlehem, Pa.

111 Broadway, New York City

25 Victoria Street, London

Naval, Field
and
Coast Defense
GUNS
and
MOUNTS
Armor
Turrets
ProjectilesForgings
Castings
Shafting
Rails
and
Structural
Steel

9.2-inch Coast Defense Gun with Barbette Mount

We are continuously manufacturing ORDNANCE MATERIAL for the U. S.
Army, U. S. Navy, and for Foreign Governments.

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK

Registered in U. S. Patent Office

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Con-
densers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and
Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Shafting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting.
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY

Ansonia Brass & Copper Branch

ANSONIA, CONN.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

The
Perfect Blend
For Whiskey or
Delicate WinesDRINK
CLYSMITPure
Sparkling
Healthful and
Delicious"King of Table Waters"
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Unlimited Practice at Little Cost

The Automatic Pistol with "Dotter" Makes an Interesting Indoor Game

Preliminary training with the dotter fully and positively prepares the novice
for shooting service cartridges with safety and great accuracy. One becomes
thoroughly acquainted with the arm—its sights, safety locks, grip, balance,
and trigger pull—while the eye and hand are trained to work intelligently
together. Extensively used in the U. S. Navy. Procureable on regulation
Descriptive catalogue of dotters of all kinds sent on request.

Hollfield Target Practice Rod Co., 81 Hanford St., Middletown, N. Y.



COLT

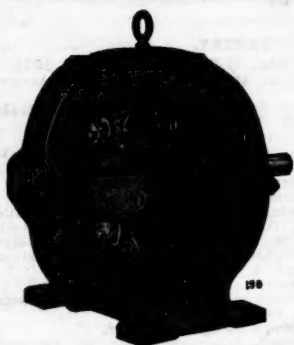
FIRE ARMS

"The Proven Best by Government Test!"

REVOLVERS. AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a con-
stant speed irrespective of
load,

WITHOUT SPARKING

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more.

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

WORKS: BAYONNE, N.J.

11 Pine Street

New York

THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA. Hampton, Va.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000.

Resources \$1,800,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

NELSON S. GROOME, President

Infantry Drill Regulations

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War
for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the
United States, 1911. With correction to Dec. 28, 1914.BOUND IN EXTRA STRONG BRISTOL BOARD, PRICE, 30 CENTS.
BOUND IN EMBOSSED CLOTH, PRICE 50 CENTS.

Special Edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations

WITH INTERPRETATIONS, ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MANUAL OF
ARMS AND THE MANUAL OF THE SABER AND A COMPLETE INDEX TO
THE DRILL REGULATIONS. THESE FEATURES WILL PROVE OF GREAT
VALUE IN THE STUDY OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS, ESPECIALLY IN
TEACHING RECRUITS.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE 75 CENTS.

Note.—To accommodate those who may have the earlier edition of the
1911 Infantry Drill Regulations, we have published the MANUAL OF THE
BAYONET in separate pamphlet form (32 pp.) and offer the same at five
cents a copy.

Field Service Regulations

Revised Edition, 1914

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE 50 CENTS.

Manual of Interior Guard Duty

This entirely New Edition of 1914 supersedes the old Manual
of Guard Duty. It conforms in every respect with the Govern-
ment edition which is so radical a departure from the old
"Manual of Guard Duty" as to be an entirely new work.

BOUND IN LEATHER, 50 CENTS.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey St., New York

Banking House of Bishop & Co. Honolulu, T. H.

Established 1859

CAPITAL and SURPLUS

\$972,989.67

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK

ARMY ACCOUNTS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

BRANCH AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, OAHU, T. H.

DRINK



GINGER ALE

Bottled by
ARTESIAN MFG. AND BOTTLING COMPANY
WACO, TEXAS, U.S.A.

EDUCATIONAL.

Academy of the Holy Child Jesus
SHARON HILL, PA.

College Preparatory and General Courses—Number of Pupils limited insuring individual care and attention. All out-door sports. For Prospectus, Address, Mother Superior.

GUNSTON HALL

1938 Florida Ave., Washington, D.C.
A Home School for Girls
College preparatory, general and post-graduate courses. Athletics. Established 1892. Washington offers unusual advantages in libraries, museums, music and art.
Mrs. BEVERLEY R. MASON, Principal;
Miss EDITH M. CLARK, L.L.A., Miss CLARA A. BENTLEY, B.A. (Vassar), Associates.

PATENTS
Milo B. Stevens & Co.
Established 1864
PENSIONS
Free Booklets
Consultation free
635 B St., Washington Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.
1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Col. John V. White.
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong.
1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Brig. Gen. William A. Mann.
Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.
8d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.
2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.
4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. Walter K. Wright, 23d Inf., in temporary command.
5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Omaha, Nebr. Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.
6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.
Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. Major Gen. Frederick Funston ordered to command Feb. 15.
Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. (Ordered to be relieved from command for duty on General Staff at Washington.)
1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.
2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, Cav.
3d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.
8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.
Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
8d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Col. S. M. Foote, C.A.C.
7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.
Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.
Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.
1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D of Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D and H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Galveston, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Field Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas; Ambulance Co. No. 8, Galveston, Texas.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., C. E. F. G. H. I and Machine-gun Platoon, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal.; B, D and L, San Ysidro, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.
2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F. G. and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas;

HOTELS AND APARTMENTS.

MANSION HOUSE
"Brooklyn Heights," Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rebuilt, redecorated, refurbished, rekindled.
Best American plan table in New York.
Special Army and Navy Rates.

J. J. LUSSIER Proprietor

THE BRIGHTON

High Class Apartment Hotel
California St., near Connecticut Ave.,
Washington, D.C.

1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath to 6 rooms and two baths, furnished or unfurnished, by day, week, month or year. American and European Café.
Special rates to Army and Navy.

The advertisement of your Hotel or Apartment House placed in this directory will be read by every Officer and Officer's Family in the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service without exception.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE. Clark and
Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.
Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

The Army and Navy Inn

Corner 15th and M Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. Rooms,
en suite or single. First class table. Transients accommodated.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS

Housekeeping and bachelor, in high-class apartment houses, Washington, D.C. Newly and invitingly furnished. Long or short leases. Army and Navy patronage.

MRS. N. A. PITT

The Avondale, Washington, D.C.

7% ON SELECT GEORGIA LOANS with three for one security. Interest paid promptly. All papers mailed investor enabling intelligent selection by mail. 27 years in business. Write fully for loan list containing investments of \$200 to \$50,000. 6 per cent. interest also paid on monthly savings. Request details. Sessions Loan & Trust Co., Box 24, Marietta, Ga.

EDUCATIONAL

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY

Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Superintendent, Sebastian C. Jones, Cornell.
Open all the year.
Special attention and rates to sons of the Services.
Commandant, Milton F. Davis, West Point.

THE BEST MILITARY PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN THE U. S.

I, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; L, Sam Fordyce, Texas; K and M, Mission, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.
5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M. Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
9th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and Machine-gun Platoon, Douglas, Ariz.; I, Laing's Ranch, N.M.; L, Alamo Hueco, N.M.; M, Hachita, N.M.
10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., Machine-gun Troops E, F, G, H, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Naco, Ariz.; Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
12th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops F, G and Machine-gun Troop, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex.; E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mesado, S.D.
13th Cav.—On patrol duty at Mexican border. Hqrs. and entire regiment at Columbus, N.M.—except I at Ft. Riley, Kas.
14th Cav.—On border patrol duty, Hqrs. and A, B, E, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and G, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Gint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa, Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B, C and D, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Douglas, Ariz.; D, Brownsville, Tex.; E, Laredo, Tex.; F, Eagle Pass, Tex.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.
11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. Ordered to sail for Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone, about Feb. 18, 1915.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Cristobal, C.Z. for duty at Ft. Randolph.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
24th. Ft. Preble, Me.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

Company and Station.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
39th. On duty as Infantry at Brownsville, Texas.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. Will sail for Ft. Grant, Canal Zone, about April 13, 1915.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone.
45th. Ft. Amador, for duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
50th. Ft. Levett, Me.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
81st. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
91st. Jackson Bks., La.; to sail from San Francisco January, 1915, for Honolulu, H.T.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Dec. 2, 1913.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. Will sail for Ft. Grant, Canal Zone, about April 18, 1915.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Sherman, Panama.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
128th. On border patrol duty as Infantry. Address Brownsville, Texas.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.
142d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.
143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.
144th. Ft. Amador, for duty at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
164th. On border patrol duty as Infantry. Address Brownsville, Texas.
165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
170th. On duty as Infantry on Texas border. Address Brownsville, Texas.
*Mine companies.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.
3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from New York Nov. 15 for station in the Canal Zone, with station at Empire.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Cuartel de Espana, Manila; E, F, G and H, Camp Eldridge, Laguna; I and L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal. Regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.
9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.
12th Inf.—Co. D, Yuma, Ariz.; remainder of regiment, Nogales, Ariz.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.
14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Misoula, Mont.; Cos. A and O, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Lisianski, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.
15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and

(Continued on page 771.)

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
The Standard Dentifrice for 50 Years.

Three successive generations of dentists have recommended Dr. Lyon's. Professionally they have prescribed the Dr. Lyon's safe, efficient way of cleansing, preserving and beautifying the teeth; also its use for GOOD TEETHKEEPING

F. J. HEIBERGER & SON

ARMY & NAVY

Merchant Tailor

1419 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.

PATENTS

WILKINSON,
GIUSTA & MACKAYE
Attorneys-at-Law and
Solicitors of Patents

Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '90, U. S. N. A., resigned 1899.
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instructions on application.

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
20 VESEY STREET, N. Y.
By mail, septoid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.50

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U.S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to individual members of the Services and their families. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at the special rate are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. O. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. O. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. O. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

CONGRESSMEN WHO NEED INSTRUCTION.

Turning to naval from military matters, Representative Cline, whose fulminations on the subject of the Army were reported in an article published page 711 of our issue of Feb. 6, thus thundered: "Mr. Chairman, for five years I have patiently listened to discussions of naval appropriation bills to discover our true policy of construction and the reason for it. No man during that time has attempted to discuss the subject as related to a democratic form of government, and particularly in connection with our historic policies and physical environment."

If the speaker had read up on the subject with the care that the importance of the bill demanded he would have known that in 1904 the General Board speaking for the Navy prepared, under the authorization of Congress, a plan for the development of the Navy. This provided for the building of two battleships a year for ten years. This scheme was made the basis for the building program of each year. The very first year Congress with its customary disposition to "play to the galleries" on the "economy" issue struck out one of the battleships recommended. The following year the building program had to call for three battleships to make up for the ship thrown aside the previous year. Only two were authorized that year and in 1908 and up to and including 1917 four battleships were asked for by the Department, the effort being to catch up with the plan of building laid down by the General Board. Naturally, when four battleships were sought in one year, it was very easy for a demagogue to tickle the ears of an uninformed constituency with appeals to a false economy, with a dishonest accusation of overbuilding and wasteful use of public funds, and with a deliberate misinterpretation of the motives of those who were planning for the consistent and legitimate up-building of the Navy.

The total number of ships that the General Board has asked for up to the present time since 1904 is 326, while the aggregate thus far authorized has been 153 or less than one half of the number asked for. Bringing this reckoning down to the first battle line of the Fleet we find that the General Board in the ten years has asked for thirty-eight battleships and Congress has given only eighteen. The niggardly attitude of Congress toward construction would be enough to condemn it, but there is something more to be added to the load of blame and folly which it ought to shoulder if some day this nation shall have to repent in destruction and ruin for its want of naval preparedness. Congress has been so parsimonious in its appropriations that the Navy Department has been unable to man in an adequate manner even the ships actually built. The report of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, on the strength of the personnel of the fleet, under date of Jan. 28, 1915, puts this shortage of men beyond all doubt. Taking the four divisions of battleships alone, the shortage of commissioned and warrant officers is 339 and of enlisted men 5,219, or 5,558 in all.

This report tells us that the U.S.S. Utah was in need of twenty-seven commissioned officers out of fifty-five required, the Florida was short twenty-six officers out of fifty-five required, the South Carolina had only twenty-one out of forty-eight and the Michigan twenty-two out of forty-eight. In the case of only three ships of the first battle line was the shortage under double figures.

Mr. Cline speaks of the want of a true naval constructional policy. What does he think of a Congressional policy that leaves some of our dreadnoughts under-

offered to the extent of nearly fifty per cent? What Mr. Cline needs to do at once is to direct his eloquence to the changing of the Congressional policy. The naval policy will take care of itself. That this duty is urgent Admiral Fletcher's words leave no room to doubt, for on the subject of personnel shortage, he says: "The situation admits of no compromise. I urgently recommend that steps be taken without delay to fill the shortage of both officers and men in the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, to the end that this organization, vital to the protection of the nation, may be kept fully prepared for the grave and important duties that have called it into being."

Before delivering this speech which we recommend to Mr. Cline, he should delve into the records of Congress and ascertain how often the efforts of the General Board to carry out "our true policy of construction" have been thwarted by members of Congress, either wilfully determined to misconstrue the purposes of the Board or only inadequately informed like Mr. Cline of the broad constructional principles incorporated in the terms of the various annual appropriation bills. Such a study of the history of the attitude of Congress toward the building plans of the Navy would or should quickly convince the Indiana representative that he was gravely in error when in the words we quoted from him above he sought to convey the idea that the General Board has been incapable of framing a "well defined policy" for the development of the Navy of the United States.

FORCE AND THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Entirely ignorant apparently of the great military and naval power of the United States after the Civil War seems to be J. W. Carliol, who writes on "War and Arbitration" in The Nineteenth Century and After, his essay being reprinted in The Living Age. Referring to Treitschke's remark regarding the growth of international law that "a gross contravention of international law immediately excites great indignation among all civilized nations," the British essayist triumphantly says: "Exactly. And the force of this moral indignation will ere long be stronger and more decisive than the armaments of war. What force lay behind the Alabama arbitration or the Venezuelan arbitration? Practically none, except the desire for a righteous peace, the bonds of an honorable agreement to abide by the award, and the knowledge that a violation of this honorable agreement would be visited with the penalty of a world-wide disgrace."

This is a type of the fustian that is being used the world around to advance the cause of universal arbitration. One can scarcely restrain oneself sufficiently to answer such "arguments" calmly and without show of heat. Does not Mr. Carliol know that at the conclusion of the Civil War the United States had the largest and most powerful army in the world, injured to hardship by four years of war and ready with the newest methods of attack and defense, which were not adopted by European armies till many years later? Does he not know that the development of Ericsson's Monitor by the United States Government during the Civil War had rendered the navies of the other nations of no account and fit only for the scrap heap? If Mr. Carliol will consult the files of the London Times of July 17, 1866, he may read of the impression created in England by the arrival of the monitor Miantonomoh at Portsmouth and in the Thames. Speaking of the ships of the British navy the Times said: "Round this fearful invention were moored scores of big ships, not all antiquities but modern, and there was not one of them that the foreigner could not have sent to the bottom in five minutes had his errand not been peaceful. In fact, the wolf was in the fold and the whole flock was at its mercy."

The first phase of the controversy over the Alabama claims which brought about the Geneva arbitration began as early as 1862, and at the conclusion of the Civil War feeling ran high in the United States regarding the part played by British connivance in the depredations of the Alabama. With the greatest soldier of his time the President of the United States, with several millions of the finest fighting men in the world ready to be called back to the colors, and with our fleet ready to destroy whatever fleet Great Britain would dare to send to our coast, there was one fact very patent to England at that time, and that was that the former armies of Grant and Sherman and Thomas that had defeated the flower of the Confederacy would lose no time in taking possession of Canada. There would be no necessity then of spending months in drilling untrained recruits as at the opening of the Civil War. They were within call, with the battle grime of four years of the greatest civil war in history scarcely removed from their faces.

Yes, Mr. Carliol, there was force, and plenty of it, behind the demands of the United States that culminated in the Geneva arbitration. Considering the efforts made by Great Britain to avoid coming to a settlement and the diplomatic evasions by which she sought to escape responsibility for the damages caused by the Alabama, there is every reason to believe that but for the military power of the United States, Great Britain would not have consented to arbitration. One can well imagine that the "desire for a righteous peace" of which Mr. Carliol talks so glibly would have amounted to nothing if England had had a little country like Holland or Denmark to deal with. It is all very well to talk about "righteous peace," but there is no treaty known to us

in which the matters of chief consideration were not the material benefits to be derived from the document. It is the fleshpots of Egypt and not the fruits of the spirit that determine the character of a treaty.

NATIONAL VS. INTERNATIONAL DUTY.

Very significant of the change in the sentiment of peace people wrought by the present war is the booklet by Franz Boaz, professor of anthropology in Columbia University, entitled, "Peace and Nationality," and issued by the American Association for International Conciliation. We have been told so often that the present war is due to an aggressive and blind glory-seeking militarism that it is instructive to have one of our men of learning point out that the feelings behind the present conflict do not differ materially from those that would actuate our own people if similar conditions confronted them that have to be met by Europeans. "Conditions in Europe," says Professor Boaz, "are intelligible only when we remember that by education patriotism is surrounded with a halo of sanctity and that national self-preservation is considered the first duty. If our public conscience is hardly strong enough to exact the faithful performance of the terms of a treaty in which only commercial interests are at stake, if we are restrained with some difficulty from aggression for the sake of economic advantage, it is at least intelligible why a government that sees the very existence of the nation endangered should in a conflict of duties reluctantly decide to set the safety of the nation for which it is responsible higher than the performance of a treaty inherited from a previous generation. We must acknowledge that in such a case the demands of national and international duty are hopelessly at variance, and what line of action is chosen depends upon the conception of responsibility and upon the value given to the preservation of national existence."

This may be taken as a peace man's way of explaining Germany's grounds for violating the neutrality of Belgium and interpreting the German Chancellor's reference to the treaty with Belgium as a "scrap of paper." Professor Boaz sees clearly what the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has repeatedly asserted, that international courts of arbitration will be unable to bring harmony between the demands of "national and international duty," of which he speaks. The eternal conflict between national and international duty will without doubt destroy the value of such courts in the present stage of moral development among men. Here in America, the country the farthest removed from monarchical influences, the Columbia professor finds sentiments similar to those which have brought Europe into this gigantic war. "We, too," he says, "teach rather the lessons of aggressive nationalism than those of national idealism, expansion rather than inner development, the admiration of warlike, heroic deeds rather than the object for which they were performed. Given a national conflict and the same unreasoning passions will sway our people that are carrying Europe to the brink of ruin. Those who look forward to the federation of nations must work together to teach their ideals to the young, to teach that no nation has the right to impose its individuality upon another one, that no war is justifiable except for the defense of the threatened integrity of our ideals." It is a large and illuminating concession to the inevitableness of human weakness which we find in the peace people who now are sending broadcast a pamphlet that at last flatly and bluntly says that war is sometimes justifiable. Each party to the present war claims the same high purpose in taking up the sword. It is this devotion to national ideals that is certain to be the rock upon which any scheme of international arbitration will go to pieces.

It would be well enough for the United States to take the position of pointing out the beauties of peace to nations if we had not been one of the most warlike of nations. But with the greatest civil war in the world's history staining its annals, where does the Republic get the authority to pose before the nations as the apostle of peace? Less than twenty years have gone by since its guns roared in the battles of Manila and Santiago, and less than a year has passed since the unleashed lightnings of its guns rent the air at Vera Cruz, in whose streets lay dead men wearing the uniform of the military forces of the United States. We have never been classed as a "militaristic" nation, yet all these things are in our immediate past. Perhaps when the present war shall have dragged along to a greater length than the four long years of blood and sorrow of our Civil War, and more lives shall be lost and more property destroyed than were lost and destroyed between 1861 and 1865, we shall feel justified in raising a reproving finger at the warring nations of Europe.

We are told that every youth should go to school to fit himself to cast an intelligent vote, and that school attendance should be made compulsory. Nations that believe in compulsory military training simply extend this principle to military education. They say if book learning is necessary to make a boy a good citizen, then education in the means of defending the nation, and thus defending himself and his dear ones, is equally necessary to make a good citizen. The compulsory character of school education does not detract from its quality of essentialness, nor should the compulsory character of military training be considered as affecting it as a measure of great national utility.

No adjunct of the armies in the field in this war has attracted more attention and caused more comment than the German aeroplane named Taube, or dove, on account of its resemblance to a pigeon resting on its wings. It is not generally known that the idea of its wings was taken, not from a bird, but from a leaf. An Austrian millionaire named Ettrick observed in India that when the Zanon tree shed its leaves some of them were carried for miles by the wind, owing to the buoyancy supplied by their peculiar shape. He designed the first Taube machine and fitted it with wings fashioned after the leaf. He patented the machine in every country except Germany, which was quick to seize upon it and modify its wing shape slightly, ordering that all the military monoplanes be of the Taube type. All monoplanes made by Germany are constructed of steel. The Taube is fitted with self-starting engine devices, so that the pilot, if forced to land, can restart his engine without assistance. It is easily controlled and very stable, the pilot being able to remove his hands from the controls with safety. The Infantry Journal says reports from the front state that one small Taube has achieved more useful work than the whole fleet of Zeppelins; the Taubes are continually hovering over the Allies' position and with wireless sending the range and direction to the gunners. Its drawbacks are that it is heavy and much slower than the British machines and is badly designed for bomb throwing, as the pilot cannot see directly below, but only straight ahead. At the beginning of the war the Germans had 700 Taubes, only a small percentage of which were of an old pattern unfitted for service in modern aerial warfare. All are painted light blue to match the sky. Germany borrowed the idea of her biplane from the British Dunne type, or arrow-shaped machine, and added a tail. Carrying a larger power plant these biplanes are faster than the Taube, their best speed being 100 miles an hour. Before the war Germany had about 100 arrow-shaped biplanes, which with the Taubes constituted practically the whole of her military aeroplane fleet. German military pilots receive a most thorough training. They are first taken for trips in a Zeppelin to learn map reading, and before they take up a machine have to be thoroughly efficient in astronomy and the reading of a compass. The value of a thorough knowledge of stars for getting direction at night must be manifest to anyone. The gun camera is being used by many German pilots. With this camera it is necessary only to aim as with a revolver at the object to be photographed and pull a trigger, which releases the shutter.

It is agreeable to note at the present time that subjects of patriotic interest are not foreign to the activities of the business world. The Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York city, on its 1915 calendar has a picture, well drawn, and presenting a very attractive color scheme, of the "first Stars and Stripes on the ocean." The representation is of Paul Jones, hoisting Old Glory on the Ranger, on July 4, 1777. A well written account of the flag-raising accompanies the picture. It says that five young women of Portsmouth, N.H., made a flag from "slices of their best silk gowns" for presentation to Jones, who is shown hoisting the flag in the presence of the patriotic maidens. Augustus C. Buell, in his history of Jones, says that on his return to America after the flag had gone down with the Bon Homme Richard, Jones called on Miss Mary Langdon, one of the five girls who had given the flag, to explain to her that he had intended to give back the flag into the fair hands that had made it, "but, Miss Mary," he added, "I couldn't bear to strip it from the poor old ship in her last agony, nor could I deny to my dead on her decks, who had given their lives to keep it flying, the glory of taking it with them." "You did exactly right, Commodore," exclaimed Miss Langdon; "the flag is just where we all wish it to be—flying at the bottom of the sea over the only ship that ever sunk in victory," a remark that indicates that Miss Mary was not only an expert in flag making but was well up in naval history. In Brooklyn, N.Y., A. D. Matthews' Sons department store has had on exhibition a miniature battleship which has aroused so much interest among the school children, that the firm decided to hold a composition contest with valuable prizes for the best descriptions of the vessel sent in. Three times every day the battleship has been put through maneuvers, and the children had to write of these also in their prize essays. The interest awakened is shown by the fact that the first prize was fifty dollars in gold. It is by such displays of public spirit as this by the Messrs. Matthews and others that one may realize that there is growing up in the country a wider understanding of the need of cultivating a patriotic spirit throughout the Republic.

The British can never repay the debt they owe to the late Admiral Mahan, of our Navy, except it be to some extent by pensioning his widow and building a monument to him. No one influence has been more powerful than that of Mahan in saving Great Britain from the mistake it would have made had it listened to the voice of its little navy men, such as those who are now filling our halls of Congress with their clamors. "The people of the British Empire have learned much during the last three months and will learn more still before the war is over, as to the true source of their strength," the London Round Table says. "Command of sea, now as always, stands between the Empire and destruction. Command of sea is all that separates victory from disaster. So long as the British Navy commands the sea, the British Empire cannot be defeated. If it loses command of the sea, the Empire cannot win. All discussion of financial, economic or other war problems must finally come down to that simple elementary truth. After more than one hundred years her supremacy at sea is again challenged, and, altered in many respects as the problem is, its grand outlines are still the same. If defeat were ever to come, then Great Britain and all her Dominions would lose everything; empire, possessions, shipping and commerce. Their Colonies would be taken, their coaling stations seized, their ships sunk and their commerce destroyed. All that would be an easy task for a victorious fleet. Neither conventions nor Declarations, neither Hague Tribunals nor Laws of Nations would prevent our foes from employing every weapon to their hand for our destruction. Fortunately we have good faith that the British fleet is more than equal to the task before it, and for this let us be thankful that we did not listen to those misguided doctrinaires, who, with their in-

capacity to look facts in the face, to distinguish the real from the unreal, urged us in season and out of season to weaken our fleet, and fatally to reduce even that small margin of insurance on which not a few paltry millions but our whole life and nationhood depend."

As some inquiries made to us by a correspondent will be of interest to the general run of our readers, we give his letter, as follows: "In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL or recent date I read an extract from a letter by President Edmund J. James, of the University of Illinois, to President Wilson, in regard to developing a body of officers in the land-grant colleges by extending the period of their instruction from three hours a week for two years to six hours a week for four years. In the course of this letter Mr. James says: 'If overpreparedness for war like Germany, for instance, may easily lead to wars of aggression, distinct unpreparedness on the part of a wealthy nation offering great opportunities for loot, like that of China, for example, easily provokes invasion.' In arguing for an increase of our military establishment the other day I had this remark of Mr. James thrown in my face, and I was asked whether I desired to start our country on the path that leads to overpreparedness and aggressive wars. I replied that nothing I had read in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL since the opening of the war had shown me that Germany was overprepared, and that there was little chance of the United States becoming overprepared. Was I right in both replies?" You unquestionably were right in both replies. We are at a loss to understand how anyone can consider Germany to have been overprepared when, though allied with Austria and Turkey, she is making no headway against the Powers opposed to her and when her ocean commerce has been swept off the seas. No nation can be said to be even prepared who has not control of the sea. Our correspondent need not be alarmed about the United States becoming overprepared in a military sense. Since Germany, as we have shown, has not been overprepared, there is little prospect of our Republic passing the danger line in military preparedness.

For years the officers of the Army and Navy have been declared by certain gentry to be men thirsting for war and for the consequent military glory. We have been told that we must not expand the Army and Navy because that would simply mean increasing the number of these officers who would be striving all the time to get this country into a war so they could obtain promotion—of course, with an equal chance of being killed or seriously wounded. One of the arguments used against an enlarging of the Army and Navy has been and is that it will develop a "military caste" that yearns for war even as the hart panteth after the water brooks. Yet here the war has been going on for nearly six months in Europe and no officer of the U.S. Army or Navy has made the slightest suggestion that this country should intervene. But not so the non-military people. They have not hesitated to suggest action by this country that might throw us into the conflict. Former Ambassador Bacon and Judge Holt have proclaimed that the United States should not hesitate to adopt resolutions condemning Germany for its action toward Belgium. This attitude of these two gentlemen we referred to in our issue of Nov. 28, page 400, under the caption, "Trying to Get Us Into the War." Such suggestions are worth far more than casual notice, not because they contain any military or diplomatic value, but because they represent that strange attitude of the civilian mind which in its desire to stop the effusion of blood is willing to add to the area of the conflagration. It illustrates from this "end of the line" the truth of the frequent contention of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that it is not "military castes," "military classes" and "militaristic ideals" that bring on the wars in Europe, but the pushing, driving force of popular sentiment. We have repeatedly asked for evidence that the military men of this country have ever advocated war and we have yet to have our challenge accepted.

An answer to the suggestion that old-time wars evoked celebrative paeans while this war excites only shudders of horror is to be found in the attitude of Gen. U. S. Grant, the most successful general of the Civil War. He, if anybody, might have been expected to be drunk with the glory of success, to be intoxicated by the brilliance of his achievements; but, on the contrary, his very triumphs seemed to humble him and to make him see war in its true light. After the capture of Fort Donelson Grant occupied Clarksville, Tenn. Writing in the Confederate Veteran of this occupation, Dr. W. Williams, of Clarksville, recently told of the magnanimity of the conqueror in these words: "To the credit of General Grant and his men, there was not the slightest demonstration of rejoicing, not even the playing of a band nor other evidence of victory." After the capture of Vicksburg, when somebody wanted to have triumphal music, Grant said: "No, let us have 'Praise God, from whom all blessings flow.' We can all sing that." When Richmond was captured Grant declined to enter it personally, and when Lee surrendered, as is known to every schoolboy, Grant gave orders that there should be no celebration of the victory. What was considered the end of the Confederacy, and consequently the end of the war, was celebrated throughout the country, but it was not the celebration of the glory of war, but rather the celebration of the coming of peace. Far off in the mill districts of England the end of the war was celebrated by thousands of men who had been looking forward to the close of war to bring them at last the cotton that meant the opening of the mills and the resumption of employment.

The Army League of the United States endorses the Chamberlain Militia Pay bill and urges its immediate passage by Congress, saying in a paper issued by the League: "The members of the National Guard have shown a desire to co-operate with the Federal Government in placing the Organized Militia on a basis which would make it a dependable force in time of war. Over a year ago it sent representatives to Washington who, in effect, said to the General Staff of the Army and the Division of Militia Affairs, 'Write a bill which will correct the deficiencies of our organization.' The members of the General Staff took up the problem and the result which has recently been reported out of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. At the conclusion of the conference the bill was submitted to Secretary of War

Garrison, but up to this time the Secretary has made no report upon it to Congress. In justice to the National Guard the Chamberlain bill should be passed immediately. It has been framed in order to place the Organized Militia under the jurisdiction of the War Department. The enactment of this bill with the necessary amendments and an increase in the strength of the Regular Army as recommended by Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, former Chief of Staff, will give the country something like an adequate first line of defense, and that, too, at a minimum cost."

In the Chicago Tribune C. S. Graves thus presents the argumentum ad hominem to the so-called peace advocates: 1. We want protection from burglary and theft; therefore, why should we lock our doors at night or put our valuables in the safety deposit box? According to the peace advocates, this is wrong and productive of the thing we seek to guard against. In other words, to be protected and saved from burglary, we should leave our doors open and put the jewelry out on the front porch. 2. We want to have a land free from murder and crime of all kinds. Therefore, according to the peace advocates, we should not have a police force, or make any attempt to protect ourselves from murder or crime. Just think beautiful thoughts and no one will "swipe" the silver. 3. We want a land free from poverty and sickness. Therefore, build no more hospitals or free dispensaries. 4. We want to be free from conflagration and the fear of it; therefore, disband the fire department. It is a big expense to keep it up. 5. England wanted to be free from massacre and invasion. She ought not to have built her fleet and become mistress of the seas. Her fleet should be represented by one useless submarine and a peace advocate with an umbrella. Then she could be as "peaceful" as Belgium is.

"The 9th U.S. Infantry Amusement Hall," a building approximately 40 by 60 feet in dimensions, erected recently near the post exchange grounds at Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, through an appropriation secured from the Government by the untiring efforts of Chaplain Wallace H. Watts, 9th Inf., was opened Feb. 3 with great success. Interesting moving pictures comprised the inauguration program. Four nights each week from three to four reels of pictures will be shown, and to the soldiers the admission is gratis. From 400 to 500 soldiers will find seating accommodations. Chaplain Watts, the manager of the show, has provided it with the latest Edison machine and will make it up-to-date in every way. The hall will also be used as a writing room, and on Sunday mornings will serve as a chapel, with Chaplain Watts conducting services. The picture shows will be given exclusively for officers and soldiers of both Fort McIntosh and the 9th Infantry. Civilians will not be admitted except when coming as guests of some of the soldiery. Between the pictures musical selections will be given by the 9th Infantry band.

Replying to the complaint of enlisted men stationed at Camp Trinidad, that they are being held under undue restraint when absent without leave without reasonable excuses, the J. A. General says that in military parlance confinement is a punishment but the term is not applicable to the restraint placed on non-commissioned officers at Camp Trinidad. All military persons are under restraint for the public good to which every soldier must submit, the degree varying with the conditions of the service, but absence from duty, even if for a few minutes, is punishable with confinement. As to whether an officer on duty in Washington occupying three rooms in an apartment house and renting additional room for his servant is entitled to heat and light for the servant's room, the officer's allowances of quarters being seven rooms, the J.A. General holds that the occupancy of a room by officer's servant is to be regarded as being occupancy by the officer as long as the room shall be rented and controlled by the officer as part of his own quarters.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune makes this timely quotation from a letter written by Gen. Washington to the President of Congress Sept. 15, 1780, found on page 92, Irving's Washington, 4th vol. "Regular troops alone are equal to the exigencies of modern war, as well for defense as offense; and whenever a substitute is attempted it must prove illusory and ruinous. No militia will ever acquire the habits necessary to resist a regular force. The firmness requisite for the real business of fighting is only to be attained by a constant course of discipline and service. I have never yet been a witness to a single instance that can justify a different opinion; and it is most earnestly to be wished that the liberties of America may no longer be intrusted in any material degree to so precarious a dependence."

In line with his plan to entertain the U.S. Reserve Army, consisting of sixteen men, at a dinner in Washington, Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, has written to each member of the army asking if a date late in March or early in April would be convenient to him. Ten members of the Reserve Army are in Greater New York, two in San Francisco, one in Porto Rico, one each in Indianapolis, Ind., Philadelphia and Paupac, Pa. In Mr. Gardner's letter of invitation he said: "If your engagements are such as to make it impossible for you to be in Washington at that time, I would appreciate it if you would send me a short sketch of yourself and your service in the Army, together with a photograph."

The New Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, 1914, for the United States Army, which have been eagerly looked for, have been issued by the War Department. The regulations, which were adopted June 17, 1914, comprise a volume of 228 pages, bound in cloth, and measuring eight inches by five and a half.

Bound copies of the report on Fuel Tests and the Issue of Fuel made under the direction of the Q.M.G. of the Army, by Capt. Frank T. Hines, Q.M.C., have been issued. The report was approved June 12, 1914.

FOR A NAVAL RESERVE.

In his letter to Chairman Tillman, of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, Secretary of the Navy Daniels meets the reserve question squarely. He recognizes the fact that in order to secure reservists for the Navy the Government must pay for the service. The only other practical way is by some form of uniform military service or training. In dealing with the question of Army reservists the War Department authorities may as well recognize this fact, and go to Congress with practically the same proposal that is made by the Secretary of the Navy for reserves for the Navy. Sooner or later the problem must be put up to Congress for solution, and the sooner that it is proposed by the War Department the better. Adequate national defense demands a force of reserves for both the Army and the Organized Militia as well as for the Navy. The Army needs a much larger force of trained reserves than the Navy, and this fact should be impressed upon Congress by the War Department on every occasion. It may take some time to educate the country to a full realization of its needs in this respect, and nothing is gained by doubtful experiments with the enlistment period or by delays in putting the question squarely before Congress. In his letter to Chairman Tillman Secretary Daniels said:

"We are turning out every year into civil life 3,000 to 4,000 highly trained men, who if organized would be ready on short notice to man our battleships, armored cruisers and other naval vessels in reserve, and supplement the crews of the battleships of the fleet in case of war. No nation keeps in regular service in time of peace sufficient men to man all its fighting vessels, but there is none that does not provide for a trained reserve. We have no reserve and have never had one; but we have a potential force from which one can be readily organized. There are now in civil life some 30,000 honorably discharged men highly trained in every kind of work required on board ship, and, as before stated, we are graduating from the Navy 3,000 to 4,000 of them every year. We should organize and reclaim them. I am asking only for enough money to perfect the organization the first year. Thereafter regular estimates would be submitted for calling the reserve in service for drill, etc.

"We have the material for forming a naval reserve as good, if not better, than that of any other country in the world, and all we need is authority to utilize it. The expense of the organization is inconsiderable compared with its value to the nation. The proposed amendment is so drawn that, if enacted into law, its benefits to the Navy will be twofold:

"First—It will provide an organized reserve of highly trained and experienced men to man on short notice our fighting ships which for economical purposes are kept in reserve in time of peace.

"Second—Its provisions for a graded rate of pay given to honorably discharged men according to length of service will induce many of them to remain for longer periods and give the Navy the benefit of their training and experience, and thus reduce the number of new recruits required each year to keep the quota full. These, as you know, must be trained at great expense before they become of any value.

"The enlisted men of the Navy have been for years urging upon Congress and the Department the passage of legislation which will permit of their retirement upon graded rates of pay for certain periods of service. This measure will accomplish what they want and at the same time give the country a claim on their services, as well as provide for the much needed reserve."

ARE OUR NAVAL EGGS IN ONE BASKET?

The speech of former Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer at the Republican Club of New York city on Jan. 31 brought forward what he considers a fundamental weakness in our Navy, namely, the want of battle-cruisers of the type of the Tiger and Queen Mary of the British navy and the Seydlitz and Moltke of the German navy. These ships are heavily armored and gunned, and, above all, are vastly superior to the dreadnought battleships in the matter of speed. The Queen Mary's best speed is 35.7 knots and the Seydlitz is credited with 29 knots, while the speed of the fastest completed British dreadnought is only 23.1 knots. "We don't own a battleship that could keep up with the armored cruiser Bluecher, of the German navy," said Mr. Meyer, "and yet the Bluecher was lost in the recent North Sea action because she was too slow. Japan could wipe out our whole Pacific commerce. Japan has battle-cruisers and we have none."

Japan's battle-cruisers are the Kongo, Hi-Yei, Haruna and Kirishima. These ships have a displacement of 27,500 tons, about ten thousand tons more than the original Dreadnought battleship of the British navy. Their speed is about twenty-eight knots an hour. The fastest ship of the battleship class in the U.S. Navy to-day, built or building, the Wyoming, has a speed of only 21.22 knots. Our fastest large ships are in the armored cruiser class, but even here the speed is far below that of the Japanese ships of the Kongo type, the fastest, the North Carolina, being able to make only 22.48 knots. Of course, in battle an armored cruiser, with a displacement of only 14,500 tons, would be no match for the leviathan battle-cruisers. Hence the fastest American ship that could make a fight against the Kongo ships would be outclassed by a speed of about seven knots, or about eight statute miles, an hour. Manifestly a ship with such inferiority of speed would be at the mercy of her antagonist, especially when it is considered that the Japanese battle-cruisers are armed with 14-inch guns against 12-inch guns on the U.S.S. Wyoming. Placed in table form the great inferiority in speed of American ships of the battleship type, counting the battle-cruiser as of that type, is strikingly shown, demonstrating in most convincing form the truth of Mr. Meyer's contention:

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Queen Mary, Britain.	Battleship	27,000	35.7	8	13 -inch
Seydlitz, German.	Battleship	24,385	29.0	10	11 -inch
Kongo, Japanese.	Battleship	27,500	28.0	8	14 -inch
Wyoming, American.	Battleship	26,000	21.22	12	12 -inch
A, fastest battle type ship; B, type; C, displacement, tons; D, speed, knots; E, armament.					

Readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will recall that three years ago we realized fully the importance of this question of battle-cruisers and called attention in our issue of March 16, 1912, to the fact that the American Navy is without this type of warship, which is the result of developing the old type of armored cruiser to a point where it has many of the features of a battle-

ship. We mentioned then the last annual report of Secretary Meyer, in which he said: "The Department, while recognizing the value of the battle-cruiser type of vessel, has not heretofore recommended its adoption in our Navy owing to our comparatively inferior strength in battleships of the dreadnought and super-dreadnought type. * * * The inclusion of one such vessel in this year's building program is most desirable, but it should be authorized in addition to the two battleships needed to maintain our present battleship strength."

The significant thing about the report of Secretary Meyer to which we referred three years ago is that it shows, when read to-day, how the development of the U.S. Navy along the most advanced lines has been retarded by the refusal of Congress to authorize the vessels required. If the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy in 1904 had been followed it would have been possible to build battle-cruisers, when that type first came out, without imperiling our rank in battleship strength. Again is seen the ill results of a Congressional policy of niggardliness. We reinforced the recommendation of Secretary Meyer with the following quotation from the British Civil and Military Gazette: "It must obviously be sounder financially to build a 19,000-ton ship like the battle-cruiser Indefatigable capable of steaming 29 knots for £1,547,000, than to repeat the 15,000-ton Minotaur with a speed of only 23 knots at a cost of £1,410,000." The importance of speed in ships of the battleship type has now been lessened by the results on sea thus far in the war, and the probability is that as the contest goes on there will be more proofs of the advantage given by superior speed. The Navy Yearbook of 1914 shows that four of the Powers have battle-cruisers either completed or building, namely, Great Britain, Germany, Japan and Russia.

THE ARMY FOOTBALL TEAM.

In the football report of the Army Athletic Council on the season of 1914 to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, Capt. Dan I. Sultan, Corps of Engrs., the football representative, speaks as follows of the training of the team that so brilliantly defended the Army colors at Franklin Field last fall: "The training of the Army team was gradual and systematic, certain things being always kept in mind, viz., to have the team in the best physical condition for the final game and to have each member of the team thoroughly trained in correct football. * * * The Navy game was won by a proper combination of the close running attack, excellent kicking and a few forward passes thrown at the proper time, all of this combined with fine defensive play and fierce, hard football from start to finish." Of the playing quality of the team which emerged victorious from the last grapple at Franklin Field Captain Sultan says: "The team as a whole was without doubt equal, if not superior, to any team the Academy has produced. Cadet Prichard made an ideal captain. He has a thorough knowledge of the game of football, is an excellent leader, and always worked in perfect harmony with the team and coaches. As a player, no graduate of the Academy has a brighter record. He was, without doubt, the best quarterback the game of football has seen in years. Cadet Merrill added to his wonderful reputation of previous years and proved his worth in every game. Cadet Van Fleet did steady work all through the season and crowned his year by playing a most excellent game against the Navy. Cadet Hodgson is one of the best punters and one of the fastest backs the Academy has ever produced. To Cadet Benedict is due most of the credit for the wonderful advance of eighty yards by straight football against the Navy team; never has better or more consistent football been seen on any other field. Cadet Goodman by his excellent work both on offensive and defensive proved himself the equal of any center in the country. Cadets Herrick and Bradley played only a short time in the Navy game, but their substitution in no way weakened the team."

Personal thanks are extended to Cadet Pendleton, cadet manager, for his efficient work during the season, and the excellent condition of the men is largely credited to the conscientious performance of duty on the part of Harry Tuthill, the trainer. The loyal support by the Corps of Cadets was also a material factor in assuring success. Captain Sultan believes that the thanks of every graduate of the Academy are due to Lieut. C. D. Daly, head coach, as "his thorough knowledge of the game of football and painstaking care in training the team, combined with his peculiar ability to size up individuals and get the most out of them, made the teams of the last two years what they were." The work of the position coaches was excellently performed without exception. These coaches were Captains Graves and Sultan and Lieutenants Hammond, Stearns, Thompson, Pullen, Stilwell, Smith and Hayes. The report is full of instructive statistics as to the games of other years and the record of the play in each game of the 1914 schedule. In connection with the report is published a large illustrated sheet giving views of the Polo Grounds, New York, and Franklin Field, Philadelphia, pictures of the teams and some of the prominent spectators, and accounts of the game of Nov. 28 last, the whole being issued "for the information of the Army officers and members of the A.A.C. who could not attend the last Army-Navy game." How greatly the 1915 team will be weakened by the loss of great players is indicated by the list of those who will pass out this year by graduation: Benedict, Bradley, Eisenhower, Goodman, Harmon, Herrick, Hess, Hobbs, Hodgson, Larkin, Merrill, Prichard, Van Fleet and Woodruff.

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, announced under date of Feb. 1, 1915, the following:

Expenses in connection with the repair, cleaning and renovation of articles of uniform clothing for re-issue are a proper charge against the allotment to a state under Section 1661, Revised Statutes. In all cases where states desire to expend funds for this purpose application will be made to the War Department for authority for the expenditure, an estimate as to the quantities of the various articles and cost involved being furnished.

In the annual report of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for the past fiscal year, on page 194, the average attendance of Company C, 1st Infantry, Vermont National Guard, in camp service for instruction in 1913, was given as eight. The attendance was erroneously

reported by the inspecting officer and should have been given as three officers and forty-five enlisted men, a total of forty-eight instead of eight.

The provision in Circular No. 16, Division of Militia Affairs, 1914, that no form of property record in which United States property and state property or the different classes of United States property are borne on one return should not be construed as disapproving the binding under one cover of the different returns, provided that each class of property is kept separate from the others.

THE VALUE OF FORTRESSES.

(From the Paris correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal.)

The ease with which the Germans successively captured Liège, Namur, Antwerp and the camps retranchés of Maubeuge, Lille, Laon-La Fère and Rheims, all very strong positions on paper, has proved rather damaging to the prestige of permanent fortifications. Yet there is no case for a wholesale condemnation of forts when circumstances are carefully examined. Both Belgian and French fortresses were sadly out of date in armament as well as in defensive organization, and were crushed at long range by an artillery of superior caliber (280, 305 and 420 millimeters), to which they could make no effective reply. To the admirably handled German heavy ordnance that fired with incredible accuracy at ranges of ten to fourteen kilometers, the French fortress artillery could only oppose, together with obsolete mortars and insufficient field guns, weapons of 155 mm. with a range of little over 8,000 yards. No attempt was made to defend Lille, Laon and Rheims, totally out of date and not thought to be worth the huge garrisons which they would have absorbed. Maubeuge alone offered a stout resistance, though perhaps not so long as could have been expected from her new (but undergunned) forts and from her garrison of 30,000 men, including nine infantry regiments and a few artillery battalions, mostly reservists. That place-forte, besides having no long range cannon, was filled by tens of thousands helpless Belgian refugees, mostly women and children, which constituted a source of weakness. After a ceaseless night and day bombardment lasting from Aug. 23 to Sept. 7, in the course of which the garrison did its duty, attacking continuously and inflicting over 20,000 casualties on the enemy (so much was admitted by German officers), the Governor, General Fournier, surrendered a town on fire, full of dead and wounded, the forts of which were reduced to heaps of ruins. Only a few thousand men of the garrison succeeded in breaking through the lines of the besiegers.

It is estimated that Maubeuge rendered considerable service in delaying for two weeks the advance of an important portion of the hostile artillery and in preventing the enemy using the most direct railway line from Liège to Paris. The same is true also of the obsolete fortress of Longwy, where 3,000 Frenchmen stopped for twenty-one days part of the Kronprinz army, winning war honors from the victor, and of the old (1874) fort of Troyon, with a garrison of 470 men, which the enemy was confident of reducing in a few hours, but which resisted an intense bombardment of five days, repulsed three brave attacks of German infantry and cost nearly 2,000 casualties to the besiegers. Thus even obsolete fortresses can give a good account of themselves when not handicapped by the presence of civilian population, which confirms some of the lessons of the 1870 conflict.

But, of course, reliable information as to the value of fortifications can only be derived from a study of the way modern fortresses have stood the test of war. Now the camps retranchés of Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort are the only ones that deserve at all to be called modern, having been the object of ceaseless improvements in recent years, though at the beginning of the war they were not quite up to date in armament, not having received the long range naval guns that now arm them. And it is a fact that they have up to the present defied the whole might of heavy German guns and the repeated and well led attacks of the masses of German infantry, especially Verdun, which is yet partly encircled, though at very long distance, over 20,000 yards. These camps retranchés, which have been wonderfully improved both in armament and in defensive qualities since the war, have got rid of their civilian population, and are defended by armies animated with the spirit of offensive. They have fulfilled the rôle expected of them and must be considered as inexpugnable, even should the fortune of war cause them to be blockaded.

So fortifications have come to stay, though it is agreed that the present war will lead to a series of modifications in design and armament. The small fort of circular shape, with its batteries, powder magazines and garrison quarters crowded over a limited area, a true "nid à bombes," said General Langlois—may be considered a thing of the past. The large French fort of the future will aim at being superior to all comers for range, and it ought to be when it is considered that its armament can be transported and fitted at leisure in time of peace. Its long guns of naval type of extreme calibers and range will command, with the help of aeroplanes, a radius of some 18,000-20,000 yards round. They will be placed under impervious armor and be made proof against any aerial projectiles. An elaborate system of trenches for infantry at long distance from the central position, safe garrison shelters dispersed over a vast area, together with quick means of transportation for smaller artillery, are also to be adopted. But superiority for range over field armies must remain the first desideratum in all places-fortes worth that name.

FRENCH VERSUS GERMAN HEAVY ORDNANCE.

A German officer, prisoner at Cherbourg, lately declared his belief in the ultimate victory of the Fatherland because, he stated, "we have, besides 18,000 reliable spies in France and in England, an enormous superiority in heavy artillery, an advantage which we will preserve for the duration of the conflict."

This French inferiority, for which the Republic has paid a tremendous price in casualties and in provisory loss of territory (eleven departments yet occupied by the Germans), Minister of War Messimy frankly acknowledged in the Chamber in July last. It is due, firstly, to the "chimère de pacification universelle" which prevailed in France previous to Agadir; secondly, to the refusal of the necessary credits by the Minister of Finances and by the Chamber; and, thirdly, to the gross incompetence of War Office artillery experts, who systematically rejected all new guns not of their own invention. As a matter of fact, it is difficult, after the revelations to Senator Humbert, to exaggerate the inefficiency, previous to the war, of the Republican Central Military Administration, which used to change head every few months, sometimes every few weeks! Happily,

France is par excellence the country of quick recuperation. Owing to the resources of Creusot and other private works, French troops at the front are receiving new heavy ordnance that is proving rather more than a match for the German, and which includes the following types, viz.: 105 mm. guns of Creusot 1893 design, with a range of over 12,600 yards and a shell of 16 kilos; 120 mm. guns of Creusot make with a projectile of 24 kilos and a range exceeding 16,000 yards, together with modernized howitzers of old type. To these will be added 155 mm. weapons throwing 43 kilo shells at some 16,000 yards, and heavy howitzers intended to excel German siege ordnance. The powerful English gun factories have also joined in this keen competition for range, on which will depend to a great extent the result of the conflict. As Frenchmen have all along been pioneers in the matter of artillery (their famous 75 mm. yet without equals was, for instance, designed in 1892 by Captain Deport), they are confident of being able, with time, to more than hold their own in this sort of contest, especially since progress is no longer hampered here by the former narrow-minded esprit de corps and antagonism between state experts and private constructors. Future developments will show how much these hopes are justified. For the present the feverish activity prevailing in the Creusot, Krupp, Vickers and Armstrong works, as well as the new tactics of infantry made up of invisibility and extreme mobility, demonstrate that the range, volume of fire and accuracy of heavy ordnance have revolutionized warfare.

Big guns are already playing a decisive rôle in the fierce, unceasing contest that is raging all along the French front, and incredible losses are inflicted through big shells unexpectedly alighting among troops and convoys apparently in perfect security five or seven miles from the line of trenches.

J. B. G.

THE ENGINEERS' INFLUENCE ON WAR.

The organ of the engineers' profession in England, the London Engineer, claims for its profession the credit, or the discredit, for the present condition of things in the field of war, saying:

"The development of the military flier has eliminated, on all but a minor scale, what formerly was a most powerful mainstay of the tactician or strategist, to wit, surprise attacks or movements. 'In no way has it, aviation, modified war more than by greatly eliminating the element of surprise.' Again, the development of modern heavy guns has driven both sides to discard forts from their strategical schemes and to place principal faith in trench warfare with all its inconclusive results. [Note what our French correspondent says on this subject.—EDITOR.] The advent of the motor car and motor omnibus has robbed either side which breaks through its opponent's line of the chance of attaining anything but a purely local success, for reserves can be rushed up in very little time from considerable distances on either side and to the rear. Still more, however, can we trace the engineer's responsibility for the present situation if we look back a little. It is the engineer alone who has made the modern armies, several million strong, possible. Napoleon could have had an army of two or three million men in the field at one time so far as the population at his disposal was concerned. He had not, because, having them, he would not have been able to equip them, to move them, or to supply them with the necessary warlike stores. The engineer, largely by means of automatic machines, such as are employed, for instance, in cartridge making, has effected the alteration and has placed in the hands of politicians and military commanders the power of supplying large armies, while the development of railways, ships and motor cars has provided the means of moving them rapidly and feeding them better than armies were ever fed before. And the very largeness of the forces engaged is one potent reason for the position of deadlock at present existing. Many other instances, both on land and sea, might be quoted to illustrate our contention. Everywhere we see the engineer at work rather than the soldier. Analyzed down, the engineers of the Germanic Powers are fighting the engineers of the Allies, and as engineering skill, knowledge and resources are to-day pretty uniformly distributed throughout the belligerent nations or are available to them from the outside, it is to be wondered at that a stage of apparent deadlock has arisen?"

"And yet, having said all this, we may feel a philosophic doubt, not for the present, but for the future. If it be true, as we believe it is, that the present situation of deadlock is at the bottom traceable to the equality of distribution of the engineering faculty and the means for giving it expression, have we not something here that in time to come will render warfare impossible? If it is not our armies, but our workshops that really count, international competition in time of peace will become the preserver of that peace. For with equality of resources the result of war, a deadlock such as now exists, will be known beforehand. Let no one, however, abate his present efforts because of such an abstract humanitarian consideration as this. It is, we fear, as yet but an academic speculation. For the country which initially possesses the military advantage will always be able more or less to choose the time and the place for the position of the stalemate. We have not yet reached the limit of our destructive powers, and until we do we cannot expect that war will automatically become impossible."

UNDERSEA SUPPLY BASES?

"I do not know whether Germany has submerged supply stations for her submarine fleet, but such a scheme is feasible," said Simon Lake, the builder of submarines, in an interview with the representative of the New York Times.

"On account of the success of Germany's undersea craft in their raids on English commerce," he went on, "I long ago formed the opinion that they had such stations, and from their latest threat against British commerce I am more convinced than ever that they have."

"The German submarine is practically a Lake boat, in that it is supplied with a diving compartment. It is easy for a man in a diving suit to leave the submarine when it is submerged."

"The German submarine has the Diesel engine, which uses crude oil. It is no great problem to have submerged tanks for crude oil. I long ago perfected such a tank myself. As regards supplies of food, that is a still simpler problem. It is only a matter of packing food in watertight packages."

"Supply stations along the English coast would enable

a German submarine to continue its activities for months. These underwater stations would be temporary affairs and the supplies would be brought by their fast torpedo-boats, which could get away after sinking the supplies, leaving the submarine behind to continue operations."

"The large submarine boat can operate 500 miles from its base. That, in my opinion, explains the sudden appearance of submarines in the Irish Sea, attacking the British merchant ships."

COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The remark of Lord Haldane, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, on Jan. 8, in reference to compulsory service, has stirred up much discussion in the United Kingdom. His Lordship said that "by the common law of this country it is the duty of every subject of the realm to assist the sovereign in repelling the invasion of its shores and in defense of the realm. That is a duty which rests on no statute, but is inherent in our Constitution. Compulsory service is not foreign to the Constitution of the country and in a great national emergency it might be necessary to resort to it." One of the leading constitutional lawyers of Britain, Prof. A. F. Pollard, of the University of London, in a letter to the London Times, criticises the position of Lord Haldane, on the ground that the old common law relative to compulsory service was based on the right of the Crown to require military service from its tenants-in-chief, as the Crown was then the sole owner of the land. The military service rendered by the land holder was in fact his rent. There never was, he maintains, a common law right on the part of the Crown to exact military service from those who held no land. There was a common obligation to assist the Crown in preserving the peace if the peace were disturbed by a foreign invader. The early temporary and casual aid arose only with actual invasion, applied only to the locality invaded, and ceased with the repulse of the invader.

The learned London lawyer protests "against the intellectual incoherence which first pleads for compulsory military service on the ground of home defense and then argues that it would have enabled us to send millions of troops abroad." Here the professor seeks to usurp the place of the soldier and define what military defense and offense mean. Just as in the medieval days the theory of fighting never dreamed of flank attacks as part of a battle, so in the earlier time the modern conception of the offensive-defensive did not enter into the calculations of those who planned for the defense of the home land. It must be manifest to any military man of attainments that to defeat Germany on the Continent is as distinctively an act of defense of the British Islands as to wait until the Germans are lined up in battle formation, say at Hastings, where William the Norman, landed in 1066. The London Times sees this distinction between medieval and modern ideas of defense in its editorial reply to Professor Pollard. "Our troops," it says, "are defending the realm in Flanders and in France. We defend ourselves against invasion by endeavoring to prevent it. A system of defense that became operative only amid the ruins of our own towns and villages would defeat its chief end." "If the British government shall feel, as Abraham Lincoln decided in the American Civil War, that a measure of compulsion is required," the Times believes it will be "carried out with the whole-hearted support of the people of this country."

This idea that military service is owed by the general citizenship to the nation is incorporated in the organic law of May 8, 1792, entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defense by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States." The first section of this act laid down the democratic doctrine that every able-bodied citizen between the years of eighteen and forty-five owed military service to his country, and likewise provided for a system of enrollment and territorial recruiting. It also required each one of such citizens to arm himself. Another compulsory power of the supreme governing authority in the United States is seen in the right of a sheriff to force citizens into his service as in the case of a posse comitatus. Whatever may be the immediate result of the present controversy, there can be little doubt that British sentiment is turning more and more toward compulsory military service as the best solution of the problem of home defense both now and in a future of peace.

THE X-RAY IN SURGICAL PRACTICE.

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital, at Calais, under Belgian control, the patients being Belgian soldiers, is a small institution, but it has a perfectly equipped radiographic room, the gift of the Duke de Vendome, brother-in-law of King Albert, who is a well known scientist and bacteriologist and is attached to the institution. The apparatus consists of an electric installation of enormous power, so planned as to permit of the taking of instantaneous X-ray photographs—"X-ray snapshots"—by the mere manipulation of a lever and in the space of a fraction of a second.

The patient is detained in the ray room during only a second or two, but a beautifully clear print is secured. Moreover, the danger to the operator is sensibly minimized, as there is no prolonged exposure to the powerful radiations. Indeed, so instantaneous is the operation that it is impossible to detect any lighting up of the X-ray tube.

A stereoscope is fitted in the room and affords a most interesting demonstration of the application of scientific principles to medical practice. The apparatus consists of two frames hinged together and set on an angle, like a screen. A third "leaf" of the screen is interposed between them, and this carries a mirror on one side. Two X-ray photographs especially taken for the purpose are placed in the two frames. By looking at the same time at the first of these photographs and at the reflection of the second in the mirror a very perfect stereoscopic picture is seen. In this, bones and foreign bodies, like bullets and pieces of shrapnel, stand out in perspective making it possible to determine their relation to one another in a manner which is very instructive from the point of view of the operating surgeon. The surgeon, indeed, not only sees through the patient's body, but sees into it. He is able at a glance to gauge the depth of a bullet as well as its position.

The water of the hospital is purified by an ultra violet rays water sterilizer. This depends for its usefulness upon the fact that the ultra violet rays of the light spectrum possess a burning power which rapidly destroys living tissues. The water is first passed through an ordinary filter, as the rays have a feeble capacity

of penetration and so are apt to fail when muddy or turbid fluids have to be dealt with.

The ultra violet rays sterilizer secures purity. It has the advantage that it requires no attention, does not boil the water, and does not alter its taste. Moreover, by means of an exceedingly clever device the water is cut off at once should the electric current, which generates the rays, fail.

The hospital has a very fine operating theater, and is, generally, a model of comfort and good management.

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE.

A writer in the London Times tells us that aviation has usurped the former function of cavalry as regards reconnaissance and made it impossible for any great concentration or movement of troops by day without discovery. There are, generally speaking, two forms of reconnaissance, whether executed by aviators or cavalry—tactical and strategical. The former may be said to be undertaken exclusively for the purpose of ascertaining the strength and dispositions of the enemy in a strictly limited area along a battle front, by locating and examining his trenches, gun emplacements, headquarters, supply parks, and railheads. Its sphere ceases at a comparatively short distance from the front of the opposing forces. All that is going on in the area far behind the enemy's lines comes within the sphere of strategical reconnaissance, which is undertaken with the object of obtaining information about the enemy in a particular part of the theater of war and so enabling a commander to form an idea as to his opponent's designs.

Tactical reconnaissance is chiefly of value to corps or divisional commanders, to enable them to know what is in their immediate front and to make their local dispositions according to the higher leading and direction of the large masses—in a word, the plan of campaign framed by a commander-in-chief.

To gather information by aerial reconnaissance the observer either travels above a previously selected line of country or passes to and fro over a certain definite area, noting and recording everything of value that he sees. This latter method is the slower and is used only when very detailed information is required.

This is not work which can be carried out by everyone. The really first-rate observer must possess extensive military knowledge in order to know what objects to look for and where to look for them; he must have very good eyesight in order to pick them up; and he must have the knack of reading a map quickly, both in order to mark correctly their positions and to find his way. To reconnoiter is not easy even in fine weather; but in driving rain or snow, in a temperature perhaps several degrees below zero, or in a gale, when an aeroplane traveling with the wind rocks and sways like a ship in a heavy sea and may attain a speed of 150 miles an hour, the difficulties are immense. In these circumstances, and from the altitude at which it is necessary to fly in order to escape the projectiles of anti-air craft guns, columns of transport or of men are easily missed. Indeed, at a first attempt an observer will see nothing which is of military value, for it is only after considerable practice that the eye becomes accustomed to scouring a great stretch of country from above and acquires the power of distinguishing objects upon it.

Psychology also comes in, as the temperament of an observer is of the greatest importance. He must be cool and capable of great concentration in order to keep his attention fixed upon his objective in spite of all distractions, such as, for instance, the bursts of shells close to him, or the noise of rifle bullets passing through the planes of his machine. He must withstand the temptation to make conjectures or to think that he has seen something when he is not absolutely certain of the fact, since an error in observing or an inaccuracy in reporting may lead to false conclusions and cause infinite harm.

Many men are absolutely unfitted for such duty, and even trained observers vary in their powers of reconnaissance. Some have a special aptitude for strategical work, the wide field of action and the chance of gaining an insight, as it were, into the workings of the enemy's mind appealing to their imagination and to their taste for discovery. The spirit of adventure also enters, for long reconnaissances are hazardous; and before the minds of those carrying them out the prospect of being forced by engine trouble to descend in the enemy's lines cannot but frequently be present.

RESULT OF SIX MONTHS OF WAR.

The New York Evening Journal on Feb. 4 presents this as the approximation of the territory now held by the belligerents, based upon lines drawn from the last official reports:

Territory held by the Allies.	Sq. Miles
In Alsace and Lorraine.....	1,440
In East Prussia.....	2,520
In Galicia (Austria).....	24,561
In Bukowina (Austria).....	4,033

Total.....	32,554
Territory held by Germans and Austrians.	Sq. Miles
In Belgium.....	10,063
In France.....	9,031
In Poland.....	11,107

Total.....	30,201
------------	--------

"Incidentally, the Allies, whose preparation for war at the outset did not compare with that of the Germans, have greatly increased in armament and efficiency. To-day there is little difference between the fighting forces as regards equipment. The big German guns, which were the surprise of the war, have been matched with equally big guns in the service of the Allies. The results of the repeated artillery duels on the sand dunes in Belgium prove that neither side has any advantage, either in batteries or marksmanship. What the Germans had learned in forty years of the art of trenching, of the transportation of troops and in keeping soldiers at the front fed and supplied with the necessities of a campaign, the Allies have learned in six months of actual fighting—using German methods whenever they proved efficacious. It will be seen, therefore, that six months has brought the great struggle to a deadlock. Each party to it has captured and holds an amount of territory practically equal to that which the other has captured and holds. The equipment of one is offset by the equipment of the other. In efficiency the enemies appear equal."

What the Allies are relying on is the material advantage they expect to gain when their troops are all in the field in cumulative effect of a continued advance, however slow. The capture of some village, hill, or line

of trenches may not be a great feat in itself, but it may enable the attackers to bring up their guns to a more favorable position, to enfilade some area, and so render it untenable or to direct their fire on the enemy's communications. The final consequence of repeated small successes, such as these, may be that the enemy is forced to abandon strategically or tactically important points, such as towns, railway junctions and river crossings, and fall back upon another line of defense altogether.

On the other hand the Germans are confident that if thrown on their defense they will at least be able to retain what they secured by their prompt assumption of the initiative at the commencement of the war, and they have the advantage of being able to subsist their soldiers in part on the resources of Belgium and France.

COST OF EUROPEAN WAR.

In our article of last week, "Financial Facts as to European War," the estimate of war expenses for Germany, France and Russia should have been given as from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 a day, not a year. What the London Round Table, from which we quoted, said was this:

"The present cost of the war can only be guessed at. It has been stated—neutral, but mobilized, states being counted as well as actual belligerents—that altogether there are not much less than 20,000,000 men under arms. If every soldier costs about 10s. a day the total cost would mount up to £10,000,000 a day. That is probably not far from the truth. The British government, with not far short of 2,000,000 men now under arms, is stated officially to be actually disbursing about £1,000,000 a day, and its real expenditure is probably a good deal higher and will continue to grow. The official returns show an increased expenditure for the twelve weeks from Aug. 8 to Nov. 1 this year, as compared with the same period last year, of nearly £78,000,000. It has been stated in Berlin that Germany's daily expenditure is not much over £1,000,000 a day, but in reality it must be much greater, and is probably nearer £2,000,000; Russia is probably spending something like the same amount, France between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000, and Austria about the same. To this we have to add the expenditure of Serbia, Japan, Turkey and Belgium, and of all the neutral, but mobilized, states. If everything is taken into account, the total expenditure cannot well be less than £10,000,000 a day. If these figures are more or less correct, it may be estimated that the cost of a year's war will be nearer £4,000,000,000 than £3,000,000,000. Whatever the figure, and even if the war does not last so long as a year, the cost will be gigantic."

The Round Table estimates a year's war expenditure at twenty billion of dollars, an amount that will be made good by the annual savings after a few years as indicated by the statistics we published last week. The country which will recover the quickest after the war, will be that one whose population devote themselves with the greatest energy to replacing what has been lost. If the war is a prolonged one, financial and still more economic considerations will exert greater and greater influence. But for some months to come their influence will not be decisive or even serious. The Allies, it is true, have in the aggregate much greater resources in wealth and population than have Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Germany, on the other hand, has the great advantage of concentration and absolute preparedness. Her whole aim is and must be to deal her foes rapid blows so violent and shattering in character that they will be forced to make peace, before any process of economic exhaustion has begun. In this it does not appear that she will succeed. But it is possible that the issue will be decided in the next three months, and, if it is, it will have been decided not by any economic or financial considerations but by the force of arms on sea and land.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS FIGHT.

Lieut. A. P. MacMullen, British navy, who served aboard the battle cruiser *Invincible* during the battle off the Falkland Islands, in which all but one vessel of the German squadron under Admiral von Spee were destroyed by the squadron under Admiral Sturdee, tells some interesting particulars in a letter to his father in Canada. We make the following extracts from the letter, which appeared in the *New York Times* of Feb. 5, and which contain some new facts of interest:

The British squadron made the trip from Plymouth, England, to the Falkland Islands in twenty-seven days, arriving there on Dec. 7. The battle occurred the next day. On the morning of Dec. 8 the British squadron started coaling at six o'clock. There were the *Invincible*, *Indefatigable*, *Carnarvon*, *Kent*, *Cornwall*, *Bristol*, *Glasgow* and the armed P. and O. liner *Macedonia* in the harbor. At 8:30, while at breakfast, a four-funnelled cruiser was reported in sight, bearing for the harbor, and orders to raise steam for full speed at once were given. The British ships were under way, full speed, by 9:15, which was a wonderful bit of work, as all the boilers of the *Invincible* were being cleaned except four. Oil fuel did it and the boilers stood it. The Germans at once put about and endeavored to get away.

The *Bristol* and *Macedonia* went after the three merchantmen and captured them; the other five after the German cruisers *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, *Leipzig*, *Nürnberg* and *Dresden*. Very little coal was on board the British ships, and this favored them in the chase to a certain extent, as it made them lighter, and enabled the *Invincible* to make twenty-seven knots, which was not so bad for a 25-knot ship.

"We got within range, 15,000 yards," says Lieutenant MacMullen, "about one p.m. We first fired a few rounds at the *Nürnberg* and hit her stern, I believe, after which we left the three smaller ones to our lighter ships and then, with the *Indefatigable*, engaged the *Gneisenau* and *Scharnhorst*, opening fire at about seven sea miles. We, being the flagship, came in for the greater part of both ships' fire for five hours. Although the Germans' gunnery was marvelous, we did not give them much chance, as we had the advantage of speed and chose the range. The *Scharnhorst* sank about four p.m.

"The German doctor on the *Gneisenau*—whom we saved with six others—told us that 600 had been killed before she sank, and that our shells tore the whole side and upper deck away when they burst. He said the ship was so hot that they could not stand on her, so they opened a torpedo tube to sink her more quickly at the end." Lieutenant MacMullen goes on to state that the

Gneisenau fired about 1,500 rounds of 8-inch shells, but, although their shooting was so fine, their shells were falling at an angle of forty-five degrees and not many hit the *Invincible*. About thirty of them hit the *Invincible* above armor, and, although nothing vital was hit, she was a good deal damaged about the upper works. The wardroom was completely wrecked and an enormous hole pierced in the deck, bulkheads being riddled by fragments of shell. The marvel is that there is not a single casualty in the *Invincible* except the commander, whose foot was very slightly damaged. "In all," says the Lieutenant, "about twelve were killed in the fleet, and not many more wounded. One of our guns, which was not manned, was shot right in two. Fires were promptly dealt with by the stokers' fire brigade. Owing to the great range, none of their shells pierced our armor, and only just made a mark on it. I was in the boiler room all the time, and the men worked splendidly, although we heard shells hitting the side of the bunkers. "The German sailors we picked up expected to be shot, and were very agreeably surprised when they found they would be looked after decently instead."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A Berlin despatch tells us that "a comparison of the battle of Soissons with the results of the battle of 1870 shows that although the importance of the battles north of Soissons cannot be compared with that of the battle of Aug. 18, 1870, the width of the battlefield approximately corresponds to that of Gravelotte and St. Privat. The French losses of Jan. 12-14, 1915, however, probably surpass those of Aug. 18, 1870, by a considerable amount."

The Ottoman Parliament has sanctioned an extraordinary expenditure of £10,000,000 (Turkish), about \$45,000,000 for war expenses.

From Canada more than 30,000 horses have been shipped over to Europe since the outbreak of the war, according to reports from Ottawa, and the Canadian Department of Agriculture estimates that there are not more than 16,000 horses suitable for military purposes left.

An official statement from Petrograd Feb. 3 says that a German torpedoboot destroyer was sunk by a Russian submarine in the Baltic on Jan. 29. The submarine attack was made off the Danish island of Moen.

The German steamship *Elenor Woermann*, an auxiliary cruiser, which left Buenos Ayres on Dec. 3, carrying provisions for the German cruisers in the South Atlantic, has been sunk by the British battle cruiser *Austral*. The crew were rescued and landed on the Falkland Islands, where they remain prisoners. The *Woermann* was sunk off the Patagonian coast.

Members of the *Ligue Française pour la Protection des Oiseaux* have been asked to contribute to the meetings to be held during the winter and spring any observations bearing on the effect upon birds of either the present war or that of 1870.

M. Kharitonoff, the Treasury Comptroller, speaking in the name of the Minister of Finance before the Budget Committee of the Russian Duma Jan. 21, said the cause of the present favorable economic conditions in Russia was no doubt the prohibition of the sale of spirits. As a proof of this he quoted statistics of the national savings, which in December, 1913, only amounted to \$350,000, as compared with \$14,550,000 in December, 1914. In the first half of January, 1915, the figures were \$150,000, as compared with \$7,650,000 for the corresponding period this year. The total savings for 1913 amounted to \$17,000,000, as against \$42,000,000 in 1914.

War has wiped out the Rugby polo seasons in August and September. The famous polo pony stables at Spring Hill are full of the broad-backed, shaggy beasts that are going, when hardened and trained, to draw guns and wagons for the British army; while of their proper owners, fairly-footed exquisites, a little remnant is out to grass. The future of English polo is dark indeed, for already nearly 100 polo players have been killed and well over 100 wounded.

The *London Times* hopefully declares that "in the origin and source of all her power, her industries, her enormous foreign trade Germany is being slowly bled to death! Banking transactions with the outside world are paralyzed, and it is only on talking with business men that one can realize what Germany is losing, or judge of the enormous labor which the British navy has accomplished for the benefit of the Allied cause. Germany is beginning to run short of many much needed articles, among them copper, rubber, nitrate, etc., for which high prices are offered; all motor tires, for example, are now commandeered for government use."

The European war has brought new problems in military surgery and new aspects of surgical bacteriology, says the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, noting the peculiar nature of some of the wounds encountered and referring to some of the characteristics of the wound infections and their consequences following the injuries received on the battlefields. The reports of bacteriologic investigations conducted in the French hospitals serve to explain some of the consequences and to indicate the surgical procedures that may be called for. Metchnikoff states that wounds produced by bullets are frequently free from micro-organisms. The list of bacteria found in wounds dressed in the military hospitals includes many forms of micro-organisms occasionally found in almost pure culture, notably in penetrating wounds of the skull and in simple bullet wounds of limbs. Some are of only slight virulence, and erysipelas is reported in few instances. In most of the open wounds foreign substances such as shrapnel balls, fragments of shells and pieces of clothing are present. The germs of gangrene and tetanus are also found. In a report to the sanitary service of the British army in France, Weinburg argues that it is logical to assume that these organisms found in the wounds are of intestinal derivation. The earth in the trenches from which those suffering with gangrene were taken is often soiled with human dejecta and manure. Remnants of filthy clothing likewise find their way into the wounds.

When papers are found by the Germans upon a dead Frenchman, the *London Times* tells us, together with an address of a friend or a relative to whom they can be sent, they are forwarded, with a letter correct in tone and sentiment, expressing admiration for the dead man's heroic end. The tale is then adorned with the moral that if it had not been for England the man's relatives would not have to mourn his loss. The French, the *Times* tells us, "are all ignorant and informed—frank and generous in their admiration of our troops in the field and of the services they have rendered to France while fighting for Great Britain. But that cannot prevent a certain wistful envy from arising now and then when the French read of our normal lives at home, of pros-

perous shipping, satisfactory trade returns, almost ordinary banking facilities, and when they compare this with the situation in France, where industries are still to a great extent paralyzed through lack of the labor which has been working on the field of battle since the beginning of August, where a stringent moratorium has only just been relaxed."

Writing from the trenches a British soldier says: "We get rations up fairly well—in fact, it's only good food and the daily rum ration which keeps the men together. Their endurance is magnificent." An officer writes on Jan. 19: "The men are truly wonderful; some of the — were playing football yesterday afternoon, three shells pitched among them, killing one man and wounding nine. Within a quarter of an hour they were playing football again. Of course, it was unaimed fire, but it gives you an idea of the callous value of life. We went to see a performance of 'The Follies' yesterday afternoon; the troupe was got up by the — Division, with the addition of two local ladies. It was awfully good; some of the talent above the ordinary, especially a corporal from the Army Service Corps. They have two performances a day, at four and seven, and the men come in batches when in reserve, and pay ½f. entrance; with the profits they run a cinematograph, an excellent thing, as it takes the strain quite completely off the men's minds for an hour or two."

His waist bound with a red sash, his head crowned with a fez—effects that illumine his dark clothes—the Senegalese marches with a sort of sliding step, as if he were dancing a cake-walk. This movement, one suspects, is due to unaccustomed boots; he would march so much better without them. But he suffers cheerfully for civilization, for the great cause for which he has crossed the sea. He is proud to fight for France, and this is part of the penalty. Sometimes it is paid in full, and then the black soldier is carried to the grave by other black soldiers, and a firing party says its sharp staccato prayers over him. This also has occurred at Mentone. A rifle and knapsack gives dignity as well as balance to his carriage; the sway becomes the military step. His sense of responsibility is awakened when he is guarding something in the name of the Republic. He stands, a carved ebony image, before the Prefecture at Nice. Only the full red lips quiver a little in response to smiling popular salutes. Instinctively one is reminded of fantastic palace guards in some Russian ballet surrounded by coryphees.

The report that the German soldiers are abandoning the use of the pickelhaube, or spiked helmet, if true, is another indication of the tendency of the soldier the world over to give himself the least visibility possible. The shining of the helmet made a fine target, and, if the change has been made, it is all in the direction of greater efficiency. The British never fully realized the value of inconspicuousness on the battlefield until they faced the Boer marksmen, who needed only the glint of a button, the flash of an eye glass, or the glitter of a sword hilt at 1,000 yards to put a bullet into the wearer. This war has already shown that the science of making oneself invisible is making rapid strides. On the snowy fields of Poland, German officers are said to have found white overcoats, a good thing in minimizing the chances of being hit. Although neutral nations are few at this time, it may truly be said that this war is one of neutral tints. Perhaps out of this progress toward invisibility in field campaigns, zoologists may derive valuable information as to the protective coloring of animals.

The organ of the Northern Swiss Old Catholics, *Der Katholik*, publishes extracts from a book written by Dr. Ludwig Schneller, son of the founder of the Syrian orphanage at Jerusalem. This German witness, who was in Palestine at the time of the outbreak of war, says that a Turkish triumph in Egypt would be a disaster not only for Christianity, but for "Kultur" generally. It would mean throwing back civilization by centuries, and the relapse of Egypt into barbarism. He writes: "I know Egypt both before and since the English occupation, and the difference is like the difference between day and night. If the English were really driven permanently out of Egypt, Islam would raise its head high above all Africa, and shut the door completely to the Christian faith. Egypt, which since the English occupation has for the first time in many centuries learned to know right and justice, would relapse again into the old system of Turkish official bribery and corruption, and the population would be faced by a miserable future."

In many Anglican places of worship a bright Union Jack is now displayed as the visible expression of the Church's insistence on the duty of every British Christian to respond to his country's call. Throughout the land, in churches and chapels alike, the leaders of the nation's religious life are using all their influence to impress upon their people the duty of self-sacrifice.

The *London Wireless World* for January states that in 1913, during the Upper Rhine reliability trials, the old *Zeppelin Viktoria Luise*, which took part in the trials, remained throughout their duration in constant wireless communication with the base at Frankfurt over distances up to 120 miles, and with other stations up to 200 miles, so that a regular wireless service for her passengers was maintained. The wireless equipment of the newer naval and military craft is far more powerful. Every large aerodrome in Germany, both military and civilian, has its wireless station, some of which, such as those at Johannisthal, Cologne, Friedrichshafen, Frankfurt and Mannheim, are very powerful. In addition, the construction was begun some time ago of a series of wireless stations forming a ring right around the German frontiers. Their purpose is twofold: First, to enable German airships to remain in constant wireless touch with a German base during their expeditions; and secondly to provide them with what may be described as a wireless compass, enabling them to fix their position when out of sight of land with quite a fair degree of accuracy as a result of signals from these wireless stations.

The military correspondent of the *London Times* believes that all or most of the difficulties which Great Britain has found in improvising armies will also be encountered by Germany in dealing with her untrained men. To turn a mob into troops, says this writer, there are required instruction, training, arms and cadres, and he thinks that German cadres exist no longer, saying: "The magnificent cadres of the German army have, it is true, been largely destroyed in the great battles of the past five months; but just as we have found 29,000 officers for our new formations—fine young men of great good will, if inexperienced—so perhaps may Germany, and the training will be facilitated by the presence on all German barrack squares of the slightly wounded N.C.O.'s who are being employed to good purpose. If we inquire how the hitherto untrained reserves are likely to be employed we must admit that the great mass of them will probably be used as drafts. German

methods of war have some merits, but economy of life is not one of them." The Times estimates that Germany has been losing 300,000 men a month for five months, excluding waste from sickness, fatigue and exposure. This is a very large and altogether uncertain calculation, and it is estimated that fifty per cent. or so of the wounded rejoin the ranks. "It is probably the case," we are told, "that the Germans never anticipated for a moment that they would be forced to call up practically the whole of their Ersatz and Landsturm men. They have been compelled to do so by the failure of their trained men to bring about a decision, and it remains to be proved whether second-rate material can accomplish that which the better class of troops proved unable to do. What we must expect, however, is a last attempt to succeed by filling up the depleted ranks, forming fresh units, and overwhelming the Allies before the latter have completed and assembled all the new armies which they are in course of forming."

ARMY AND NAVY ARE PREPARING FOR WHAT?

(From "Letters of a Japanese School-boy" by Wallace Irwin, in Life.)

To Editor 'Life Newspress' who believe that gunpowder frequently make best chicken-food for doves:

Hon. Kamo Mackenzeki, Japanese editor, approach to me yesterday and say with hecktickle voice,

"Togo," he say it, "what can American army & navy defeat, please?"

"Itself," I report promptly. "With help of Admiral Jo-Uncle Daniels, General Bryan, General Grape Juice, General Foolishness and Congress both army & navy can sink himself with delicious economy." * * *

"Tell me completely everything about American navy so I can write it for Japanese Spy's Trade Journal," he deploy at last, putting doves in his voice.

"Hon. Jo-Uncle and other uncles residing in Wash, D.C., got very nice theoreticals about navy," I compose. "Hon. Jo-Uncle set in navy office thinking how dreadnoughts can be made just as dreadful when manufactured from sheet iron, thusly saving 1,000,000\$ per boat. While setting there, income one cross admiral with mad eyes resembling eagles.

"Hon. Jo-Uncle," he say so, 'I approach to say one chivalry in behalf of lady we all love.'

"In despite of fact I am married editor," dictate Jo-Uncle, 'I are anxious to know name of lady named.'

"She are Miss Columbia, the Jam of the Ocean," corrode Hon. Adm.

"What she want now? growell Hon. Jo-Uncle.

"More ships," say him. * * *

"Just like a woman!" holla Hon. Danls, 'Give her a sidecomb and she require new hair to go with it, new dress to go with the hair and new ottomobile to take that dress to a party. No!! As Sec of Navy I shall not misappropriate money to build ships.'

"How then?" This from Hon. Adm. 'How then can Miss Columbia defend herself when Hon. Navy grow weaker & weaker?'

"So ha!" Hon. Jo-Uncle make scare-head expression of joyful. "That are my idea. A woman's greatest defense are her weakness. Are not so? Therefore I intend have weakest navy in world by 1922, thusly making Columbia's defense so impregable she cannot be bursted from Germany or any other foreign guns.'

"Tell me one statistic about American Navy," [Army?] decompose Hon. Kamo from pencil-writing.

"This are conducted by prominent lawyer who are very wise in legal and could probably stop foreign invasions by getting out injunction against them. This gentleman set behind door labeled WAR, which are pronounced with an H like Gen. Sherman by all army officers who go inside. Hon. Gen. Wood walk to this door with smile full of bayonets.

"Hon. Sec of War," he say so, 'has anything been done to make our standing army stand more straight?'

"Much," corrode Hon. Sec. 'After six weeks tearful application before Congress I have appropriated sufficient carfare to ship 100 recruits to that important strategical position, Leavenworth, Kas. A new fence is being built around the mule-yard at Fort Worth and 12 lawnmowers has been sent to officers quarters, Fort Rosecranz. In preparation for immediate war we are doing everything possible.' * * *

MEMOIRS OF AN ARMY SURGEON.

Serious-minded men who really believe that militarily untrained men are of any use in the first days of a war for repelling invasion should read in the memoirs of Dr. John H. Brinton, U.S.V., his description of the absurd passion for firearms that suddenly seized otherwise sensible men after the battle of Bull Run and there was a prospect of a Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania and the sacking of Philadelphia. Then, says the author, this situation developed:

"Our citizens rushed to arms in Philadelphia, and every man, young or old, purchased a pistol—a revolver if he could; if not, a pistol of some description to defend his altar and his hearthstone. Everybody bought, and I can hardly keep from laughing as I recall the solemnity with which the subject was discussed by solemn men in my profession and how advice was eagerly sought and given as to where to procure firearms." An idea of the military ignorance of some of the officers appointed to Volunteer positions may be formed from this incident: "In the early days of the war I met a young friend, a very pearl of neatness and a man well known in social life. He was carefully picking his way across the muddy Philadelphia street, mentally absorbed in preserving the cleanliness of his boots. When he saw me he called out: 'Dr. Brinton, will you kindly stop one moment? I want to ask you a question. Can you tell me what a commissary of subsistence is? I have just been appointed one, and I have not an idea as to the duty of that office.' This man, though ignorant then, greatly distinguished himself afterward in that branch of the Service.

In the absence of General Grant, General McClernand commanded after Dr. Brinton had been placed in charge of the hospitals of the Cairo District. One day McClernand issued an order, directing that "all able-bodied men in the hospitals in the district should be returned to their commands, irrespectively of the hospital duties they were performing or the sources of their detail." As the execution of the order would have paralyzed the whole hospital department of the district, Dr. Brinton directed his surgeon to disobey it and his indorsement

disputed its validity. General Grant on his return sent for Brinton, showed him the rebellious order and said: "Doctor, this is very serious business." Brinton replied: "General, when you intrusted to me as your medical director the care of the invalid of your command you told me to take care of the sick and wounded to the best of my ability and not to bother over regulations. Now, General, I have done this to the best of my ability. If I have done right you will support me! If I have done wrong, you know what to do with me." The general looked at the medical director a moment, took the paper and put on it this indorsement: "The object of having a medical director is that he shall be supreme in his own department. The decision of Surgeon Brinton is sustained." The author says of this act of Grant: "I have always regarded this action of General Grant, the position of an old soldier toward me who was trying, perhaps ignorantly, to do my duty under novel and difficult surroundings, as very noble. I think that my veneration for his character and my strong personal affection for him dated from that interview. I doubt whether another officer of his rank in the Army would have so supported a medical officer in like circumstances. "Grant was a ready writer. He wrote tersely, rapidly and very rarely struck out or altered. Occasionally I have seen him interline a word or two. If anyone was present whom he trusted he would read a line or two aloud. Once when on the boat at Donelson he was writing some report. He had arrived near the bottom of the page of the first half sheet and was about to sign. Looking up he saw me, read what he had written and asked me what I thought of it. I remarked that its termination seemed a little abrupt. He read it, and said, 'So it is,' and then, adding two or three lines, he carried over to the next page and signed, saying, 'It does look better now.' The arrangement of the Western river steamers was well suited for the accommodation of horses. They were packed in tightly, but in the main got along in a friendly spirit. One day Dr. Brinton met Grant limping terribly and rubbing his leg. "Why, what's the matter?" asked the surgeon. "Nothing, oh, nothing," said the General. "I have just been to see Jack and he seems a little playful this morning," and all day the General continued to brag of the playfulness and general Christian disposition of his stallion mount.

Surgeon Brinton was the first cousin of Gen. George B. McClellan, who, with R. E. Lee, he considered a grand example of the defensive soldier. Major Brinton during the Virginia campaign asked Grant whether he had ever read Jomini on the art of war. "Doctor," he replied, "I have never read it carefully. The art of war is simple enough. Find out where your enemy is, get at him as soon as you can, and strike him as hard as you can, and keep moving." When the surgeon had asked Grant at Donelson what was to prevent the enemy from attacking and capturing his rear, he replied, "He is not thinking of that; we'll keep the front busy." Dr. Brinton made a name for himself, apart from his distinguished service as a surgeon in the field during the war, by his connection with the Surgical and Medical History of the War and by his creation of the Army Medical Museum. He died in 1907, and his memoirs, as we have already noted, have recently been issued by the Neale Publishing Company, New York.

THE CINCINNATI SCHOLARSHIP.

The scholarship maintained by the Daughters of the Cincinnati at Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York city, for the benefit of young women of the Services, has had as its sixth beneficiary the first Navy student of the scholarship. Miss Margaret P. Hillhouse, chairman of the Army and Navy Scholarship Committee, in a recent report to the board of managers of the Daughters of the Cincinnati said:

"Our first naval student, after maintaining a good position in college, entered upon her second academic year in September last; continuing her major subject, which is manual training. She is being taught dress-making and millinery, and in addition receives instruction in European history, English and French. She has a pupil whom she tutors in French, and teaches sewing to a class in the Mission of the Church of the Incarnation. We find this daughter of the Navy as conscientious and as deeply interested in her work as were her Army sisters; and she has a lively appreciation of the advantages she receives through the generous foundation of the Daughters of the Cincinnati."

A letter from C. B. Upton, secretary of Teachers' College, dated Jan. 19, 1915, said: "The reports concerning the work of the present holder of the Army and Navy Scholarship show that she is giving satisfaction. Her instructors say she is doing good work. Her manner is pleasing; her attitude unusually good, and her spirit wholesome."

The present beneficiary of the scholarship was the candidate of the Navy Relief Society, and was personally recommended by the Admiral of the Navy and the Surgeon General of the Navy. She is the daughter of a gallant officer distinguished in the Civil War.

The scholarship is open to the daughters of officers of the Regular Army or Navy, preferably of Cincinnati ancestry. Candidates are nominated annually as vacancies may exist and their names presented to the board of managers of the society in time to have the appointment announced by the faculty of the college by April 1. The scholarship was founded in 1906, \$3,000 being paid to the college for its maintenance. An income of \$240 a year now attaches to the scholarship. The address of Miss Margaret P. Hillhouse, chairman of the Scholarship Committee, is 381 Park avenue, Yonkers, N.Y.

CHRISTMAS MENUS.

From far off Tientsin, North China, we have received the very neat Christmas (1914) menu card of Company A, 15th U.S. Infantry. In addition to the menu and roster of the company, there is rather a unique photo of soldiers of all nations fraternizing together, men who have been stationed at Tientsin from 1912 to 1914. The group includes Americans, British, Germans, French, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Italian and Russian. The roster of the company includes Capt. Charles B. Clark, 1st Lieut. B. B. McCrosky, 2d Lieut. J. S. Leonard, 1st Sergt. C. E. Hensel and Q.M. Sergt. M. E. Hann. The menu was as follows: Cream of chicken soup with croutons; baked pickerel with oyster sauce; roast turkey, chestnut dressing, currant jelly; veal cutlets, sauce Espagnole; whipped potatoes, baked sweet potatoes, green peas, creamed string beans, stewed sweet corn; Macedoine salad; sweet gherkins, celery, stuffed olives;

Christmas plum pudding, wine sauce; apple pie, pumpkin pie, chocolate layer cake, assorted fresh fruits, confectionery, mixed nuts; bread, butter, coffee; cigars, cigarettes.

Another Christmas menu from afar which we have received is from Battery D, 2d Field Artillery, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I. The officers and non-coms. include the following: Capt. Augustus B. Warfield, 1st Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Rumbough, 2d Lieut. E. Francis Riggs, 2d Lieut. James A. Gillespie, 1st Sergt. Joseph James, Q.M. Sergt. Freeman W. Howard, Stable Sergt. Benjamin G. Norwood, Sergts. Woodie Akin, John S. Walewski, Joseph Lowman, John Barker, Raney Evans and Luther Nycum. The menu was: Oyster soup; roast turkey, cranberry sauce, oyster dressing; sweet corn, creamed peas, mashed potatoes, giblet gravy; jelly cake, apple pie, peach pie; candy, nuts, oranges; cigars, cigarettes; café noir.

NEW BOATSWAINS AND GUNNERS.

The following candidates who took the examination for appointment as boatswain and gunner (ordnance, electrical and radio) have been appointed as such from Feb. 6, 1915. The examination was competitive and open only to enlisted men of the Navy:

Boatswains—J. S. Trayer, C.Q.M.; G. F. J. Labelle, C.Q.M.; Theodore Anderson, C.Q.M.; H. Hartley, C.Q.M.; E. J. Friehe, C.B.M.; P. J. Kelly, C.B.M.; A. G. C. Dargard, C.Q.M.; A. Doucet, C.Q.M.; W. E. Benson, C.B.M.; F. C. A. Plagemen, C.Q.M.

Gunners (Ordnance)—A. N. Hinman, C.T.C.; William Cox, C.G.M.; H. C. Schrader, C.T.C.; H. R. Mytinger, C.G.M.; H. A. Turner, C.T.C.; Charles B. Bradley, C.T.C.; C. E. Eason, C.T.C.; S. C. Washington, C.T.C.

Gunners (Electrical)—P. J. Gundlach, C.E.; L. W. Becker, C.E.; S. A. Loftus, C.E.; A. Watson, C.E.; J. M. MacDonnell, C.E.

Gunners (Radio)—W. A. Eaton, C.E.; B. H. Mack, C.E.; J. A. Featherston, C.E.; W. N. Fanning, C.E.; H. J. Meneratti, C.E.

THE ANVIL CLUB.—VI.

The Club was amiably discussing weather conditions. Lieut. New Boy was fidgeting around the room and had the general appearance of a boy who is next to be called on for Horatius at the Bridge; but instead he tackled Captain Yap.

Lieut. New Boy: "Captain Yap, sir, yesterday you told me what was the matter with West Point. I would like to tell you what is the matter with the Army."

Captain Yap: "Fly at it, Youngster."

Lieut. New Boy: "If I draw a G.I. bucket and use it a year and it's worn out and the cook throws it away, do I have to pay full price for it?"

Captain Yap: "You sure do."

Lieut. New Boy: "If Private Flynn loses his bayonet in a field exercise, does he have to pay full price for it?"

Captain Yap: "He pays full price for it unless he can show the survey officer that he exercised all due precautions."

Lieut. New Boy: "Does not every dollar and every bit of military property have to be accurately accounted for under proper descriptive headings?"

Captain Yap: "It does."

Lieut. New Boy: "Even expendable articles?"

Captain Yap: "Yes. You have to show cause, approval and authority before you can get them to expend."

Lieut. New Boy: "What is the most important thing for an army to have?"

Captain Yap: "Uniform and thorough tactical training."

Lieut. New Boy: "Is the Army maintained to work at that?"

Captain Yap: "Yes."

Lieut. New Boy: "If a regiment of 1,800 men works one month at picking pecans and its pay for that time costs the United States \$30,000, how is the money charged on the account?"

Captain Yap: "It is charged to the pay account of that regiment. It costs the U.S. just as much whether the regiment works at tactical training or at picking pecans."

Lieut. New Boy: "Captain Yap, that is what is the matter with the Army. It keeps a fine set of books on property and money, but it has no real check on how soldier time is used. For all the years the Army has been keeping house it has no real data to show how much soldier time (which is paid for in money) it takes to train a single military subject, and therefore it has no means of knowing whether soldier time (which is paid for in money) is being profitably used or wasted. West Point has a four-year course and can tell you all about cadet time and how it is used, by the day or year, and a cadet who does not show a profit on his use of time goes back to Homeville."

Major Sour Dough: "Lieutenant, you come from the pecan belt. Have you any especial knowledge about picking pecans?"

Lieut. New Boy: "Yes, sir. I learned a lot about it as a boy."

Major Sour Dough: "Col. Old Timer, Lieut. New Boy says he has especial knowledge about picking pecans."

Col. Old Timer: "Very glad to hear it; I will enter it on his efficiency report."

TACK HAMMER, RECORDER.

THE MUSKETRY RANGE FINDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the letter of "An Old Company Commander" in your issue of Jan. 23, 1915, the War Department has abstained from carrying the high standard of marksmanship in our Army to its logical conclusion by not providing each company of the mobile Army with an efficient range finder. By an efficient range finder is meant one similar to the German "Hahn" instrument, having a base of about thirty inches with an object glass near each end and an eye glass in the center. This class of range finder gives two visions of the object, either by cutting it horizontally or inverting one over the other. The range is correct to within ten yards when the two visions are seen in the same vertical line.

Such an instrument in a company of trained shots is equal to a platoon. It is rather expensive, and that may be the reason that the most valuable arm in the Service is not provided with it.

AN OLD FIRST LIEUTENANT.

THE SERVICE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Owing to the general block in legislation resulting from the ship purchase filibuster, the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has not taken up the Naval Appropriation bill. Fears are entertained in some quarters that this bill will go over to the extra session, which at this writing appears to be assured. If it appears that there is any prospect of securing its passage at this session, Chairman Tillman will call a meeting of the committee and report the bill.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, on Feb. 6, agreed to the provisions in the Army Appropriation bill and reported it to the Senate Feb. 11. The most important new legislation is the provision for the revision of the Articles of War as recommended by the Judge Advocate General. The Senate Committee increased the amount appropriated by the bill over that as passed by the House \$1,873,069.64, making a total of \$102,928,857.87. The largest increases made by the Senate are for expenses, General Staff, \$30,000; Signal service, \$100,000; pay of officers, line, \$50,000; subsistence of Army, \$205,000; transportation of Army, \$218,000; clothing, camp and garrison equipage, \$138,000; hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons, \$85,000; testing types of armored motor cars, \$25,000. The appropriation for purchase of armored cars was stricken out by the committee. An amendment was reported favorably by which Gen. Arthur Murray continues on active list as an additional number until close of San Francisco Exposition. It is provided that the President may place on the active list retired officers not over sixty years who were retired on account of physical disabilities. They are required to pass satisfactory physical and professional examinations and they will be additional numbers.

AN UNCLAIMED CHAPEAU BOX.

U.S.S. St. Louis, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

When the U.S.S. Buffalo went out of commission at Mare Island, Cal., a leather chapeau box containing chapeau, epaulets and shoulder straps for rank of ensign, old style, was found.

Will you kindly publish a notice to see if there are any claimants, and address all inquiries to me?

F. WELDEN, Ensign, U.S.N.

The book of sailing directions for the west coast of Mexico and Central America has been revised by the Hydrographic Office under the title "Mexican and Central American Pilot, Pacific Coast"; and it is now obtainable at the Hydrographic Office and chart sale agencies. It contains the steaming and sailing directions for vessels navigating along the western coasts of Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, with information concerning the winds, currents, tides, and port facilities of interest and value to the mariner. Our knowledge of this coast is based mostly upon surveys by the vessels of the Navy, including the work of the Narragansett in 1873-1875, then in command of Admiral Dewey. For the present edition information has been gathered from all other reliable sources, such as the nautical publications of other countries and the reports of naval officers, consuls, and officers of the merchant marine. The new edition shows many recent changes in aids to navigation and improvements in port facilities, as well as newly discovered dangers. The directions for approaching the Panama Canal are entirely new and the description of that vicinity has been thoroughly revised. The completion of the Canal, with the resulting readjustment of the great trade routes of the world, and the advantageous position of the Mexican and Central American ports for trade make this book particularly valuable at this time.

Major R. S. Woodson, U.S.A., in charge of the U.S. Army Recruiting Station, 1003 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo., writes to us saying: "I was much astonished recently at the crass ignorance displayed by a circuit court judge in sending before me for enlistment in the U.S. Army, under guard of a deputy sheriff, a young man who had been convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. This thief had been offered a stay of execution of sentence provided he would enlist in the U.S. Army. If a circuit judge is so densely ignorant of Army Regulations, which is defined as law and consequently pertaining to his profession, what must be the attitude of the ordinary layman. It is a question whether this constitutes a reflection upon the U.S. Army or the judiciary of the state of Missouri. Perhaps the best way to correct such ignorance is to quote from the summary of recruiting for the month of December, 1914, as follows: Total number of applicants, 17,480; number of applicants rejected, 12,711; number of applicants accepted, 4,769. No man who has ever been convicted of a felony or even confined in a reformatory is eligible for enlistment in the U.S. Army."

The American Peace and Arbitration League held its annual meeting at the Lawyers' Club, New York, Feb. 10. In an address by President Henry Clews the attitude of the league was reaffirmed in favor of the broad principle of settling international difficulties by arbitration and by adequate armament. The league approves of the two-battleship program as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy. It also approves of the recommendations of the Secretary of War for an increase in the Regular Army, with recommendations for the creation of a reserve army. President Wilson and ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft were re-elected honorary presidents. As a mark of appreciation for services rendered in the peace cause during 1914, the names of the Ambassadors from Brazil, Argentina and Chile, along with that of former Ambassador Herrick, were placed on the roll of honor.

The rapidity with which words come into general use in these days of widely read newspapers is shown by the fact that neither the word "pacifist" nor "pacifistic" is in the latest edition of the Standard Dictionary, although it seems only a few months ago that we saw its attractive cover for the first time on our desk. The date of issue of that volume is 1913, and yet one can scarcely take up a discussion of the question of war and peace these days without finding one form or other

of the word used. Submitting the question to Mr. Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D., editor of the Standard Dictionary and author of that valuable work, "A Desk-book of Errors in English," we have been favored by him with an analysis of the two forms and with a statement of his preference. After explaining that these words came into use after the publication of the Standard, Mr. Vizetelly says: "The two forms, 'pacifist' and 'pacifistic,' have been used indiscriminately by the best writers of late, and are, therefore, interchangeable. 'Pacifist' suggests 'pacify' plus 'ist'; 'pacifistic' suggests 'Pacific' plus 'ist.' The form 'pacifist' is in my judgment the better form, but kindly remember that you, sir, and your confrères are the dictators."

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the guest of honor at the Admiral Dahlgren section of the Navy League at Scranton, Pa., Feb. 4. The peroration of an address made by Mr. Roosevelt was that "it is only by the grace of God that the United States has either Army or Navy." Mr. Roosevelt, talking as a citizen and not as a Federal official, he said, pitched into Congress for its dilatory, see-sawing jockeying over naval appropriations, and made it plain that if the United States is to be prepared to defend itself if war comes the Navy must be bigger and better, and must keep pace with the growth of the navies of the other big countries of the world. In closing Mr. Roosevelt said that this country was more in need of increasing its national defense to-day than it was two years ago, and no more two years ago than it is to-day. But that two years the country needed an increase and to-day the conditions were the same as they were then. He urged the members of the Navy League to keep up their good work that had already been inaugurated.

The New York Times of Feb. 10 tells us that "in June, 1898, during the war with Spain, the converted cruiser Yale, on the lookout for prize ships off the coast of San Domingo, hoisted the flag of Spain to deceive a foreign merchantman. The Yale, which was formerly the New York of the American Line, was commanded by Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, now Rear Admiral." Rear Admiral Sigsbee never commanded the Yale. It was commanded during the Spanish-American War by Captain, now Rear Admiral, William C. Wise, U.S.N. Very naturally, therefore, the incident related by the Times "was not even mentioned in Captain Sigsbee's formal report." The Times adds: "When seen last night at his home, 539 West 112th street, Rear Admiral Sigsbee admitted that he ordered the use of the enemy's flag, but declined to discuss the incident, saying he had no right to do so when it had a bearing on a case in which the Government was now concerned." There must be some mistake here, for it is obvious that Admiral Sigsbee would have promptly corrected the statement that he commanded the Yale. He commanded the St. Paul at the time Captain Wise commanded the Yale.

The announcement that General Villa had assumed the executive power in Mexico was confirmed in reports to the State Department Feb. 8 by George C. Carothers, of the American Consular Service, who is with General Villa. Secretary Bryan on Feb. 8 directed that representations be made at Mexico City in behalf of Felicito Villareal, who is said to have been sentenced to death by General Obregon. Villareal was a member of Carranza's Cabinet, and after the Aguascalientes Convention became a Minister of the Gutierrez government. Felicito Villareal was on Feb. 9 taken to Vera Cruz under arrest from Mexico City and placed at the disposition of the local authorities. General Villa, through his representative, Enrique C. Llorente, on Feb. 9 invited the diplomatic corps at Mexico City to go to any city in the control of his forces. No recognition of the Villa government was asked for, but he promised the diplomatists that if they go within the region under its jurisdiction every courtesy and convenience would be shown them.

The United States Government Feb. 10 sent a note to Great Britain making friendly observations on the use by British ships of neutral flags, and at the same time despatched a communication to Germany inquiring what steps would be taken by German naval commanders to verify the identity of ships flying neutral flags in the recently proclaimed zones of war around England and Ireland. Both notes, which are to be presented by the American Ambassadors at London and Berlin, are brief and couched in a friendly spirit. Neither makes a protest, but each points out how the recent developments may seriously embarrass the voyages of neutral ships on the high seas, which always have been considered free to them in times of war as well as peace.

Lieut. George Le R. Brown, jr., 5th U.S. Inf., has been sentenced after a trial by a G.C.M. to a reduction of fifty files. Lieutenant Brown, it is understood, tendered his resignation from the Army some time since and left for Europe, where he intended to enter the French army. The War Department upon learning his intentions refused to accept his resignation, which made him absent without leave. His father, Col. George Le Roy Brown, U.S.A., retired, it is understood, wired his son to return to the United States before he should be declared a deserter. Lieutenant Brown then returned home. Lieutenant Brown was in December last No. 299 on the lineal list of second lieutenants. In the January table he is No. 348.

The "Now and Then" Association, composed of 750 of the leading citizens of Salem, Mass., and its immediate vicinity will have a debate on the question of armament in their hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, when the Rev. U. S. Milburn, pastor of the First Universalist Church of Salem, and Gen. William A. Pew, former commander of the 2d Brigade, N.G., also of that city, will hold the opposite sides in the discussion, General Pew being an earnest advocate of a larger army. Congressman Gardner, who has started such discussions all over Massachusetts, is a member of the "Now and Then."

The transport Thomas sailed from San Francisco Feb. 5 with Major Thayer, 7th Cav.; Captains Rittenhouse, Terrell, 7th, Palmer, 8th Cav., Stuart, 2d F.A., Cocheu,

C.A.C., Bankhead, 8th, Stayer, 13th, Dockery, Harvey, 15th, Shelton, Mitchell, Johnson, 24th Inf.; Lieutenants Chipman, 4th, Rogers, 7th Cav., Hatch, 1st, Wallace, 2d F.A., Harris, Pierce, McCammon, C.A.C., True, 1st, Chamberlain, 8th, Heidt, 13th, Doniat, 15th, Lemly, Mahin, 24th Inf., Lackey, Mellom, P.S. There were also recruits for various organizations, casuals and Army nurses.

Many tables have been published giving what purports to be a complete list of naval losses of the warring nations. The fact remains, however, that none of these lists has been anything like complete, and that the most complete list appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 26 last. Our contemporaries in their so-called up to date lists omit vessels lost which appeared in that list. For example, one list of naval losses gives the names of only eighteen British vessels lost when there have been thirty-two lost. The same paper gives forty-nine German warship losses when in reality there have been sixty-four.

The New York Evening Sun directs attention to the fact that the greater part of the railways of Germany are owned and operated by the state. Every bridge, every crossing, every turn is planned to meet military contingencies, as we have heretofore shown. The railroad employees are in state service. When war comes the railways are necessarily inevitably prepared to do their tremendous part in waging it. The German generals can give their opponents a start of several days at any given point and then by the use of their railway system can establish numerical superiority at the critical moment.

"Gen. J. Franklin Bell has sent to the Army Relief Society a very generous donation, the receipts from a military tournament held by his command at Texas City, recently," writes Mrs. L. M. Maus, chairman of press committee, from Governors Island. "It is very gratifying to find the general officers so interested in the Society. Col. George K. McGunagle also sent the proceeds of an entertainment given by the troops in Honolulu. These donations, together with the interest on investments, enabled the Society to pay the yearly expenditures without encroaching upon the principal, which now exceeds \$100,000."

Several scientists composing the Joint Conference on Aviation, which met in New York City last week, were guests of the Aeronautical Society at a dinner given on Feb. 5. T. R. MacMechen, president of the Society, who has recently returned from London, was the principal speaker and said: "The British navy have shot twenty of their best aviators out of the air. That is a secret, but it is a fact. It was told me by the head of a department." The British have fourteen dirigibles, Mr. MacMechen said, but twelve of them are in the shops for repairs. Lieut. C. S. Blakely, U.S.N., was among guests at the dinner.

The British Foreign Office statement on the right of British vessels to fly a neutral flag affected the market at Lloyd's only slightly, because it is felt that the Germans can do very little more than they already have done to injure shipping flying neutral flags on the high seas. The number of British merchant vessels sunk or mined up to the end of January was sixty, while neutrals lost no fewer than forty-eight. Nearly all British vessels sunk were on the high seas. The neutrals were lost by German mines.

That the Government derives no benefit by the installation of a new water service, by the city authorities of Omaha, Neb., and need not contribute to its cost, is the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. The new 8-inch service pipe is to be installed in a street in Omaha directly opposite Fort Omaha, to give the residents of that section better fire protection and will serve Fort Omaha in no way, as the reservation has a complete water system supplied by the Government.

The Secretary of War has prescribed the form of organization for the Medical Department of the Organized Militia, to meet the requirements of Section 3 of the amended Militia Law. The several units of the corps must now conform in organization, discipline, and equipment to like units of the Medical Department of the Army. The circular giving the necessary instructions, has been issued from the Division of Militia Affairs to National Guard organizations.

The annual meeting of the National Naval Militia Association will take place at Washington, beginning Feb. 16. The meeting will be opened on the evening of Feb. 16, by the annual dinner to which the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department have been invited. The meeting will be of special interest as this is the first time that the officers of the Naval Militia have gotten together since the new Naval Militia law went into effect.

Great Britain is still debating the subject of compulsory vaccination for the prevention of typhoid. It has been strongly urged upon the public by such medical authorities as Sir William Osler. Lord Kitchener, according to a statement made in Parliament by the Under Secretary for War, feels so strongly about the matter that he is about to issue an order suspending grants of leave to those persons who declined to be inoculated.

The fleet marines, with Lieut. Col. Ben F. Fuller, U.S.M.C., in command, were returned from Haitian waters to Guantanamo, on Feb. 7. It is understood that the marines will be kept at Guantanamo until matters have assumed normal conditions in Haiti.

Resolutions expressing the conviction that Russia would carry on the war until the peace of Europe is assured were adopted by the Duma unanimously Feb. 9 at the close of its sitting.

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Ensign Harry C. Ridgely, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list Feb. 2, 1915 for disability incident to the service, and ordered home, was born in Illinois June 17, 1885, and entered the Navy June 11, 1904. He has been under medical treatment for over a year, and has had a total sea service of three years and six months, and shore duty of three years and three months.

Major Walter G. Penfield, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has resigned from the Army to take effect April 10, 1915. He is a native of Connecticut, and during the war with Spain served as a private, first sergeant and second lieutenant in the 1st Connecticut Volunteers. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 1st U.S. Infantry, April 10, 1899, and was detailed to the Ordnance Department in 1902. He was assigned to the 14th Infantry in 1906, was detailed to the Ordnance Department in 1907, and was promoted major of ordnance by detail in 1910. He is at present on duty at the Frankford Arsenal.

RECENT DEATHS.

A correspondent sends us the following: "Those of us in the Army who knew and have served with the late Brig. Gen. Walter T. Duggan, U.S.A., retired, born April 11, 1843, entering the Army June 13, 1861, and who died in the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1915, and buried in Arlington Jan. 4, 1915, record with sorrow this passing away and out of the Army of one of the last of the officers who served through the Civil War, and who commanded and enjoyed the admiration and personal attachment of his brother officers by his truthfulness, his sincerity and his fair dealing. There was no professional jealousy, false pride or pomp about General Duggan. He was a straight out and out able soldier, who answered and served his country whenever it summoned, doing his duty well and bravely. He is a great loss and sincerely mourned by those who had the good fortune to come under his kindly and manly influence. He needs no eulogy, but one could not say less without violence to a long and intimate association which inspired the highest admiration, for he was patriotic and faithful as a soldier, tender and devoted as a husband, and truthful, generous, unselfish, moral and clean in every relation of life."

Major Houston V. Evans, an officer of the Philippine Scouts and captain of Infantry, U.S.A., died of apoplexy Feb. 11, 1915, at Miagao, Panay, P.I., while on a field maneuver. He was graduated from West Point June 12, 1896, as an additional second lieutenant and assigned to the 14th Infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant, 6th Infantry, Dec. 7, 1896, and first lieutenant of Infantry in December, 1898. He was assigned to the 6th Infantry in 1899; was promoted captain, 13th Infantry, Sept. 24, 1901. He was transferred to the 8th Infantry in June, 1904, and was placed on the unassigned list Dec. 16, 1912, and detailed as major of Philippine Scouts. He was a graduate of the Army School of the Line and of the Army Staff College. During his service he served all through the Philippine campaign of 1899; was in the Philippine transport service, and after service in the United States made other tours of duty in the Philippines.

Brig. Gen. William E. Woodruff, a veteran of the Mexican War and a Union commander during the Civil War, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., on Feb. 5, 1915, at an advanced age.

Robert J. Mills, until recently principal musician, 13th Band, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1914. He served in the 2d and 5th Artillery Bands, Engineer Band, and 10th Band, C.A.C., before joining the 13th. He was fifty-two years of age.

Mr. Henry Cox, of Baltimore, Md., died in that city on Feb. 7, 1915, after a short illness of pneumonia. He leaves a widow, one son, Mr. Douglas Cox, and four daughters, Mrs. Hanson and Mrs. William Haigh, of Baltimore; Mrs. Randolph Barrett, of Bloomfield, N.J., and Mrs. W. W. Bradley, jr., wife of Lieut. W. W. Bradley, jr., U.S.N.

Judge J. M. Hall, father of Major N. H. Hall, U.S.M.C., died on Feb. 6, 1915, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. D. Waring, at Comanche, Texas, after a lingering illness of several weeks.

Mrs. I. N. Rainey, mother of Mrs. Ryden, wife of Naval Constr. R. W. Ryden, U.S.N., died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1915.

Mrs. D. E. Cameron, sister of Major Lawson M. Fuller, U.S.A., retired, and of Capt. E. E. Fuller, 23d U.S. Inf., died at Denver, Colo., Jan. 29, 1915.

Henry Arnold, father of Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, 12th U.S. Cav., died at Earlville, Iowa, Jan. 28, 1915. First Sergt. Samuel Holloway, U.S.A., retired, died Feb. 4, 1915, at Detroit, Mich. Sergeant Holloway served in the 3d, 8th, 19th, 23d and 26th U.S. Infantry, retiring from Company G, 26th U.S. Infantry, Aug. 15, 1913. "He was a man of exceptional character," writes a correspondent, "and a good soldier, respected by officers and enlisted men." Interment in U.S. Army plot, Woodmere Cemetery, Feb. 6, 1915, with military honors.

Mate William D. Bartley, U.S.N., retired, well known in the Navy, died at his home, 102 Prospect place, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1915. He is survived by his wife and only son. Mate Bartley had a continuous service of over thirty-seven years on the active list when retired in October, 1914. For more than fifteen years he was attached to the Training Station at Newport, R.I., where he made many friends among both officers and men. "Many of the warrant and chief petty officers of the present day," writes a correspondent, "have remembered him with affection, and look back upon the time that, as apprentices, they met him when he was serving as yeoman in the office of the captain and executive officer at the station. Shortly after the Naval Y.M.C.A. was organized in 1899 Mr. Bartley was detailed for service in the building in Brooklyn, and continued this duty until his retirement. While in Newport Mr. Bartley was one of the most prominent church workers in that city, and he kept up his activity in Christian work in Brooklyn outside of the association in the churches and in the missions of the city. While never caring to assume a prominent place in the affairs of the association, no worker in this institution ever contributed more to its success than did Mr. Bartley."

John A. Weber, veteran restaurateur, of Cleveland, Ohio, who died Feb. 8, 1915, in that city, was the father of the wife of Lieut. George M. Ravenscroft, U.S.N. Mr. Weber was sixty-six years old, and had been in the hotel and restaurant business for more than forty years. He had been ill nearly two years, but it was only within the last year that he was unable to continue in active

touch with his business. He is survived by the widow, a daughter, Mrs. Caroline Ravenscroft, whose husband, Lieut. George M. Ravenscroft, is in the Navy, and two sons, Mortimer J. Weber, real estate operator, and Walter E. Weber, manager of the restaurant. Lieutenant Ravenscroft is now stationed in Cleveland on recruiting duty and in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office.

Mr. John Howze, of Los Angeles, Cal., son of Judge A. C. Howze, of Birmingham, Ala., and brother of Lieut. Gerald Howze, U.S.N., and Capt. Marion W. Howze, U.S.A., died at Los Angeles Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1915, as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident the preceding day, when his touring car that he was driving was struck by a large automobile furniture truck. Interment was at Athens, Ga., beside his mother.

Reluctance to shirk his duty as a United States soldier in the Arctic cost the life of Roy Johnson, who was buried on Feb. 7, at the National Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee, Wis. Johnson was a wireless operator in the Signal Corps. He had charge of a station at Camp Donnelly in the northern part of Alaska, one of the wildest regions in the world. He was ordered to a camp on a distant trail to meet relief, was lost in a blizzard, but reached his destination only to find that the man who was to relieve him there had not arrived. He waited until his provisions were gone, then started back for his home camp, but died on the way.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Dr. and Mrs. Z. T. Kahle, of Elkton, Va., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Eulalie Mary, to P.A. Surg. John Bowdoin Mears on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1915. Surg. and Mrs. Mears are now on their honeymoon in the South, and will, on their return, reside at 506 Mowbray Arch, Norfolk, Va.

The marriage of Miss Mary Louise Manifer to P.A. Surg. Ausey Hamilton Robnett, U.S.N., took place on Jan. 21, 1915, at Las Animas, Colo.

Capt. George Vidmer, 15th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Vidmer announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Redwood, to Lieut. Joseph Page Aleshire, 6th U.S. Cav.

Miss Carmen C. Mabie, of New York city was married Jan. 21, 1915, to Lieut. Stephen M. Walmsley, 7th Cav., U.S.A., at the American Episcopal Cathedral, Manila, P.I. The ceremony was performed by the dean of the cathedral, and the chapel was prettily decorated with palms, ferns and potted tropical flowers. Miss Walmsley, sister of the groom, attended the bride, and Lieut. R. F. Hyatt, 7th Cav., was the best man. Following the ceremony the bridal party was tendered a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Reed.

Miss Hannah Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stoddert Matthews, was married in Christ church, Georgetown, D.C., Feb. 3, 1915, to Lieut. Edwin Pearson Parker, jr., 3d U.S. Field Art. The Rev. James H. Blake performed the ceremony. The church was exquisite in its decorations of Easter lilies, great bunches of white roses and a profusion of palms, southern smilax, and Australian ferns. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a lovely gown of white brocade crepe meteor, combined with tulle and lace, and trimmed with clusters of lilies of the valley. Her tulle veil was arranged with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Lucy Matthews was maid of honor for her sister. The bridesmaids were Miss Lucia Hollerith, Miss Lucy Mackall, Miss Helen Nicholson, and Miss Mary Parker. The little flower girl was Miss Lucy Mackall, a cousin of the bride. Mr. McRea Parker was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Lieutenants Edwin St. John Greble, Samuel R. Hopkins, Alexander James and Richard C. Burleson, U.S.A., all of Fort Myer, and the bride's two brothers, Mr. Henry S. Matthews, jr., and Mr. Charles M. Matthews. A reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, in Thirtieth street. Lieutenant Parker is stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

Our Texas City, Texas, correspondent writes us that Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Potter have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Helen Everitt Potter, to Lieut. Matthew John Gunner, 27th Inf., U.S.A., Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, eight p.m., at their residence, 1712 avenue F.

The marriage of Miss Lydia Fuller and Capt. Ernest R. Gentry, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, U.S.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Feb. 6, 1915. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. K. Pooley, of St. Paul's Church, Leavenworth, before a large number of the friends of the family. An altar was beautifully improvised in the parlor, where the decorations consisted of palms and smilax, with large standards of pink roses on either side of the white satin cushion on which the bride and groom knelt. The wedding march was played by a stringed orchestra, and Misses Lottie Fuller, Georgie Fuller, Virginia Boyle and Martha Kean, bearing long white satin ribbons, formed an aisle among the waiting guests. Down this first came Miss Mary Fuller, the maid of honor and her sister's only attendant. Then the bride on the arm of her father followed to where Captain Gentry was awaiting her with his best man, Lieut. O. S. Albright, 22d U.S. Inf. The bride's gown was of white crepe meteor, draped with beautiful lace and made in round length. With it she wore a white faille hat, faced with black velvet and trimmed with white gardenias. Her bouquet was of white roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was attired in white taffeta, with hat of black tulle adorned with a wreath of pink roses, and carried pink sweet peas and roses. After the ceremony the friends offered their hearty congratulations, and then partook of a delicious buffet luncheon. The decorations in the dining room were also in pink. The punch bowl was set in the library, where shaded lights and vases of flowers carried out the pink color scheme. Miss Reaume presided here, and Mrs. Drum dispensed coffee. In the dining room Mrs. Fuller was assisted by Mrs. J. R. Kean, Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Mrs. C. D. Roberts, Mrs. E. E. Haskell, Mrs. E. J. Ely, Mrs. O. L. Spaulding, Mrs. P. D. Hayne, Mrs. H. A. Eaton, Mrs. J. S. Herron, Mrs. W. J. Matthews. The bride and groom left immediately after the ceremony on an extended wedding trip, and will be at home after Feb. 19 at Fort Screven, Ga.

The marriage of Miss Margery Colton, sister of the wife of Comdr. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Col. Francis Colton, to Mr. Randall H. Hagner took place in her home in Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1915. The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith officiated. Col. George R. Colton gave the bride, his sister, away. Another sister, Mrs. Davis, wife of Commander Davis, U.S.N., held the bride's flowers during the service. Mr. Murray A. Cobb was best man for Mr. Hagner. Only intimate friends witnessed the service.

After a trip Mr. and Mrs. Hagner will take possession of Mr. and Mrs. Titian J. Coffey's house at Chevy Chase, which they have leased for the spring and summer.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

A. B. Humphrey, executive secretary of the National Security League, has made public the following letter from Ambassador Joseph H. Choate to Gen. Francis V. Greene, accepting the office of honorary president of the League:

"Referring to our conversation about the National Security League, which has done me the honor to invite me to become its honorary president. It will give me great pleasure to accept that position and to do what I can to support the work of the League.

"I believe that one of the great objects of the formation of our Government, as expressed in the famous preamble to the Constitution, was to provide for the common defense. And I have always been a firm believer in President Washington's injunction to the first Congress, that to be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.

"I believe, therefore, that the object and purpose of the League, as stated in its letter of Jan. 8, ought to command the support of all good citizens."

The National Security League is completing arrangements for a mass meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, in the latter part of this month or early in March, to present to citizens the exact defense situation in the United States. S. Stanwood Menken and the committee of which he is chairman are mapping out a program which will insure a list of distinguished speakers, to include a high officer in the Navy and another of the Army. Mr. Menken said that militarism would not be advocated. The experts will set forth the exact situation and the meeting will show that the league is behind the General Staff of the Army and the General Board of the Navy in their recommendations, and back of Secretary Garrison in his efforts to obtain adequate defenses. The league has new quarters at 25 Pine street. The list of members is growing rapidly, and reports indicate that branches are being formed in other cities throughout the country. The annual dues for membership are \$1; a contributing member pays \$5 and a life member \$25.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Alabama—Floyd F. Farrish, alternate, Consul.
Arkansas—Arch D. Lingenfelter, Alix.
Idaho—Boyd T. Baumgartner, alternate, Nampa.
Illinois—Leo J. Gillman, Chicago; Edgar A. Decker, alternate, 1555 Baugh avenue, East St. Louis; George B. Weiss, Chicago; Richard A. Connel, jr., Chicago; Harold Nolan, Highland Park; Torrey T. McKenny, Alton; John W. Dietz, alternate, Belleville.
Louisiana—Howard O. Hunter, Baton Rouge.
Missouri—Melvern A. Kansteiner, alternate, St. Louis.
New York—Charles F. Baish, New York city.
North Carolina—R. Davidson Hall, alternate, Belmont.
North Dakota—D. Walter Maser, alternate, Dickinson.
Ohio—Richard P. Devine, Frankfort; Leo M. Kreber, Columbus; Joseph C. Kilbourne, jr., alternate, Columbus; Albert G. Hardesty, alternate, Groveport.
Texas—Charles J. Davis, alternate, Corsicana.
West Virginia—Richard P. Nicholls, Harvey; John G. Bacon, alternate, Charleston; Nevins D. Young, alternate, Charleston.
Wisconsin—Edward H. Crouch, alternate, Beloit; Bernard G. Seavert, alternate, Argyle.

We have received from Capt. Alexander B. Cox, Regimental Adjutant, 2d U.S. Cav., on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., a copy of the roster of the regiment, which is under command of Col. W. J. Nicholson. The strength of the regiment on Dec. 31, last, was forty-nine officers and 1,011 enlisted men. The roster, which is a pamphlet of some forty-eight pages, contains a picture of the war standard of the 2d Cavalry, and also a picture of Colonel Nicholson. A list of retired enlisted men is given who have completed thirty years of service, the number being ninety-four. A chronological list of battles, actions, etc., in which the troops of the 2d Cavalry have participated and troops engaged are also given, there being 174 events noted. The regiment was organized by act of Congress, May 23, 1836, as the 2d Regiment of Dragoons. It was converted to a regiment of riflemen by act of Aug. 23, 1842; was reconverted into the 2d Regiment of Dragoons by act of April 4, 1844, and its designation was again changed to the 2d Regiment of Cavalry by the act of Aug. 3, 1861. The first action that any portion of the regiment participated in was on May 31, 1836, at Oklawaha, on the Withlacoochee River, Fla., a detachment of the regiment being in action. The regiment or a portion of its units took part in a number of other engagements in Florida up to 1846 and subsequently served all through the Mexican War and also in fights in Texas. It served in Indian wars in the 50's; served all through the Civil War and after the Civil War had many Indian fights and campaigns against Indians up to as late as 1883. The regiment served in the Cuban campaign; was in action in the Philippines and the last action to its credit was at Pulpay in the Philippines, March 25, 1912, in which Company F participated. The 2d Cavalry, was, before taking station at Fort Allen, down on the Texas border, patrolling from El Paso, Texas, to Presidio, Texas, a distance of 262 miles.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons were dinner hosts in Washington Feb. 8.

Mrs. John J. Burleigh, with her little daughter, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee, at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Col. E. F. Glenn, Inf., U.S.A., gave an interesting talk to the Army and Navy Club of New York on the night of Feb. 6.

Lieut. F. S. Carter, U.S.N., and Mrs. Carter announce the birth of a daughter, Helene Lofand, on Jan. 22, 1915, at Lewes, Del.

Miss Janet Montague, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. James G. Field at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis.

Col. and Mrs. George W. Goethals sailed from New York on board the *Allianca* for Panama on Feb. 4.

A son, Francis Joseph Torney, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Francis J. Torney, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. Morse, wife of Paymr. John W. Morse, U.S.N., gave a reception at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., Feb. 10.

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and some other U.S. Army military observers, it is reported, have arrived at Cracow to observe army operations now in progress.

Miss Katherine Theiss, daughter of Capt. Emil Theiss, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C., is spending the month of February with Paymr. and Mrs. A. F. Huntington at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Mrs. Charles W. Larned, with her two daughters, sailed for Panama Feb. 11 on the S.S. *Colon*. They are to be with Lieut. W. E. Larned, 5th Inf., Empire, Canal Zone.

In honor of Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. George Leary gave a reception early in the week at her home, 1053 Fifth avenue, New York city. Among guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe.

Capt. William T. Hoadly, U.S.M.C., was ordered to Washington to act as interpreter for Admiral Baron Dewa, of the Imperial Japanese navy, during his stay at the capital. Captain Hoadly talks Japanese fluently and has taken a course in one of the Japanese colleges.

A picture of Mrs. Emery T. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, U.S.A., of Fort Sill, Okla., appears in the *Washington Post* for Sunday, Feb. 7. Mrs. Smith is visiting her parents, The Adjutant General and Mrs. Henry P. McCain, at their residence in Washington.

At a benefit given at the Century Opera House, New York city, Feb. 9, for the U.S. Boy Scouts, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, chief Scout, expressed the opinion that military discipline, which he was careful to explain did not imply militarism, was the only way to control the millions of boys in the country.

Dr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Roberts, recently of the Medical Reserve Corps, have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. M. S. Murray at the Soldiers' Home in California, where the Captain is now quartermaster. Dr. Roberts and Captain Murray were stationed together at Fort Riley in 1905 and 1906. While visiting there Dr. Roberts took the examination before the State Board of Medical Examiners, and has just been notified officially that he passed the examination. He will locate at Sawtelle, a suburb of Los Angeles.

Among the notable recruits of the British army is the well known naturalist, A. R. Dugmore, and photographer of big game in Africa and lesser game elsewhere, whose last book, "The American Beaver," has just been issued by Lippincott's. Mr. Dugmore's father was an officer of the British navy, as was one of his elder brothers. He is of the family of Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellor of England, who so long held a commanding position in the House of Commons and afterwards in the House of Lords in the reign of George III. and George IV.

Mrs. Richard C. Sauley, wife of Lieutenant Sauley, U.S.N., with Lawrence A. Sperry made a flight in an aeroplane over New York city Feb. 8. They left the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 3:15 and remained in the air forty minutes. After piloting the flying boat a short while Mr. Sperry changed seats with Mrs. Sauley, who remained at the helm throughout the remainder of the flight. After this flight Lieutenant Sauley himself went up in the Curtiss flying boat to test the Sperry stabilizer. He stalled the motor twice, and the stabilizer righted the aeroplane before it had dropped fifty feet.

Several hundred guests attended the ball given at the Washington Navy Yard on Feb. 5. Mrs. Edward Eberle, assisted by Mrs. Mason Gulick, Mrs. John Rhodes, Mrs. James H. Tomb, Mrs. Edgar L. Woods and Mrs. Reynolds, received. The sail loft was elaborately decorated with flags, bunting and electric lights, and a buffet supper was served at midnight. The U.S. Marine Band played. Among those entertaining at dinners before the dance were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph Earle, who entertained on board the U.S.S. *Dolphin* Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Tomb, Surg. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, Lieut. and Mrs. John Rhodes and Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis Nash.

The New York Division of the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., gave a dinner in honor of Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, Feb. 6. Nearly one hundred members of the organization were present. The attendance included about twenty Regular medical officers stationed in and about New York. Dr. Reynold Webb Wilcox presided, and the speakers were General Gorgas, Col. L. M. Maus, chief surgeon of the Eastern Department; Col. Charles Richard, president of the Army War College, Washington; Dr. John A. Wyeth, president of the New York Polyclinic, and Drs. George Henry Fox and W. M. Brickner. The organization of the Medical Reserve Corps is in a very healthy condition, and it holds monthly meetings in the 12th Regiment Armory, where the members receive instructions in the duties of the medical officer.

Major Charles H. Martin, Inf., U.S.A., who has been serving as an inspector-instructor of the Oregon Militia, and also as colonel of the 3d Regiment of that state since July 5, 1913, and was recently ordered relieved by the War Department and assigned to the 18th Infantry, proved such a success that the officers of the 3d Oregon, with the consent of the War Department, have chosen Capt. Cleland McLaughlin, U.S. Inf., to succeed Major Martin. He has been serving as an inspector-instructor of Oregon since November, 1913. Captain McLaughlin is a native of Michigan, and first served as an enlisted man in the 19th U.S. Infantry from September, 1897, until November, 1899, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 21st U.S. Infantry. He took part in the expedition to Porto Rico in 1898, and has had three tours of duty in the Philippines.

Mrs. Wallace H. Watts, wife of Chaplain Watts, 9th Inf., U.S.A., on Feb. 4 at Laredo, Texas, was hostess to a number of invited guests at an informal reception and card party given in honor of Mrs. Brown, wife of Col. Robert Brown, 14th U.S. Cav. Following the greeting of the guests and their introduction to the honoree a game of auction bridge was engaged in in the rooms especially decorated for the occasion in white and pink roses. The awarding of prizes resulted as follows: First prize, glass and silver cream and sugar set, won by Mrs. J. F. Boniger; second prize, embroidered towel, won by Mrs. Hal Greer; consolation prize, set of bridge tally cards, won by Mrs. Charles Lewis; cut prize, a silver picture frame, won by Mrs. J. T. Harris. The honoree, Mrs. Brown, was presented with a bouquet of pink roses. Delicious refreshments were served.

Mrs. Charles Morton, wife of Brigadier General Morton, U.S.A., is visiting in Seattle, Wash.

Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Harding have recently taken the residence 1741 Lanier place, Washington.

Mrs. John R. Williams, wife of Colonel Williams, U.S.A., was a luncheon hostess in Washington on Feb. 8.

Mrs. Victor Blue, wife of Rear Admiral Blue, U.S.N., was hostess at "auction" in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 5.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert W. McNeely are the guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Fritz L. Sandoz in Washington.

Comdr. and Mrs. L. A. Bostwick, U.S.N., have recently taken the residence 1910 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, wife of Lieutenant Commander Palmer, U.S.N., and children will sail shortly to spend the early spring in Bermuda.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Dorst and Miss Katharine Dorst, of Warrenton, Va., have taken an apartment in Washington for several months.

Mrs. Zane, wife of Rear Admiral Abraham V. Zane, U.S.N., will give an informal reception at the Club of Colonial Dames, Washington, on Feb. 16.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Richard C. Hollyday left Washington last week for Norfolk, Va., where Civil Engineer Hollyday will be on duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills and Comdr. Frederick B. Bassett were among the dinner guests of Senator and Mrs. Willard K. Saulsbury in Washington on Feb. 8.

Mrs. Moses G. Zalinski, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Zalinski, U.S.A., now on duty in Manila, after a visit with her brother, Senator Brandegee, in Washington, left last week for a visit in Connecticut.

Ensign and Mrs. J. Ogden Hoffman, U.S.N., are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter, Nancy Lea Hoffman, at their apartments, 50 Orange street, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Jan. 29, 1915.

Miss Lucy Wilson Field, who has been the guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. James G. Field at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., has returned to her home, "Oak Lawn," Dallas, Texas.

Dr. and Mrs. Roland Barker Whitridge, of Baltimore, were the guests of honor at a dinner of thirty covers given by Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Taylor Pollock at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., Feb. 11.

After an extended visit with her mother, Mrs. N. P. Phister, in Inglewood, Cal., Mrs. W. B. Cowin and children have joined Captain Cowin at Douglas, Ariz., where they have taken a furnished house at 1244 F avenue.

Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner Feb. 4 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Cone Johnson, Senator and Mrs. Morris Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Mark L. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Durst, Miss Imogene Fulmore, Lieut. C. B. Mathews and Mr. Hitchener.

Capt. William McCarty Little, U.S.N., retired, is reported seriously ill with cancer at his house in Everett street, Newport, R.I. Mrs. Little and their daughter, Miss Alice McCarty Little, are with him constantly. The marriage of Miss Alice McCarty Little to Mr. James Lounsbury will take place about the middle of March.

Capt. and Mrs. Dorsey Cullen and son, Dorsey Hurd, of the Columbus Barracks, Ohio, have returned to Columbus after a month's absence. They visited Captain Cullen's mother, Mrs. Dorsey Cullen, in Charlottesville, Va., and in Topeka, Kas., they were guests of Mrs. Cullen's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hurd. Mr. Hurd is head of the law department of the Santa Fé railway system.

The Army and Navy Union of Washington, D.C., will hold annual memorial exercises in honor of their late comrades of the U.S.S. *Maine* in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., Monday, Feb. 15, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock p.m. The garrisons of the Department of Washington, D.C., Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., are ordered to assemble in front of the riding school at Fort Myer at 1:30 o'clock p.m.

One of the features of the annual dinner of the U.S. Veterans Signal Corps Association held at the 71st Regiment Armory, New York city, on Feb. 6, was an address by Major C. McK. Saltzman, U.S.A., Signal Officer of the Eastern Department. The address was illustrated by a large number of lantern slide pictures of the work of the Signal Corps during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection.

The Army and Navy Young Men's Hebrew Association at 81 Delancey street, New York city, is arranging a Passover celebration, March 29 and 30, for Jews serving in the U.S. Army and Navy, stationed in the vicinity of New York, at Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue. Leon Saunders is president, Joseph T. Marcus treasurer, Capt. Lewis Landes general secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Aaron Eisenman chaplain.

Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, wife of P.A. Surg. W. A. Bloedorn, was hostess at the Colonial Dames Club at an auction bridge and tea in honor of Mrs. L. Mason Gulick, wife of Capt. Louis Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., on Tuesday, Feb. 9. A large gold basket of lavender and white sweet peas formed the centerpiece. Mrs. Walter Bloedorn was assisted by Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Miles Poindexter, Mrs. Wesley L. Jones and Mrs. William Allan Cullop.

Mrs. Silas Casey, widow of Rear Admiral Casey, U.S.N., gave a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Feb. 6 for her granddaughter, Miss Sophie Bispham, of Philadelphia. Her guests included Miss Hemphill, Miss Dorothy Mason, Miss Ruth Wilson, Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., Major Theodore Low, U.S.M.C., Mr. Henry Baker and Lieut. Harold F. Wirgman, U.S.M.C. Mrs. Casey and Miss Casey were not present owing to deep mourning.

Major Herman Hall, Inf., U.S.A., who was detailed as Chief of the Philippine Constabulary on Jan. 20, 1915, with the rank of brigadier general, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1887, when he was assigned to the 4th Infantry. His first tour of duty in the Philippines began in January, 1899, and he remained there three years. His second tour to the Philippines was in 1905, and he was detailed to the Philippine Constabulary. He became inspector and colonel of that force in 1907, and was relieved in 1910. Major Hall was appointed aid to Governor General Francis Burton Harrison in the fall of 1913, and succeeded Major William C. Rivers, Cav., as Assistant Chief of the Constabulary, with the rank of colonel on Jan. 1, 1914, and was appointed Chief of the Constabulary April 1, 1915. He only served for about three months, when he was relieved. He became captain, 21st Infantry, March 2, 1899, and major, 12th Infantry, March 31, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Guillemet have returned to their home in New York after a six weeks' visit to relatives in New Orleans, Chicago and Baltimore.

Mrs. Fealy, widow of Capt. Thomas J. Fealy, U.S.A., has returned to her home in Washington after a six weeks' visit at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, of Washington, D.C., who is at the Poinciana, Palm Beach, Fla., will leave there shortly for Miami.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Hussey have recently taken an apartment at the Connecticut, Washington, for the remainder of the season.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Lane, U.S.M.C., have given up their residence at Washington Grove, Md., and taken 1808 Kalorama road, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., his mother, Mrs. F. W. Bartlett, and Miss Bartlett have recently moved into quarters at the Washington Navy Yard, D.C.

Miss Harriet Hatch, of Honolulu, has been the guest of Major Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., at their 8 street residence in Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colby M. Chester and Miss Alexandrine Fitch will sail for Panama on Feb. 25, to be gone three weeks.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Beale Howard in Washington, D.C., Feb. 5.

Miss Heather Baxter is in Brooklyn, N.Y., visiting Miss Dorothy Seamans, of St. Mark's avenue. She expects to pay several visits in New York and Brooklyn before returning to the Boston Navy Yard.

Mrs. Theodore Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, U.S.A., and her sister, Miss Judge, entertained at a luncheon of eighteen covers at their K street residence in Washington on Feb. 9.

Mrs. Clifford J. Boush, wife of Rear Admiral Boush, U.S.N., was "at home" at her residence, 2010 Wyoming avenue, Washington, on Feb. 6, and will be "at home" for the last time this season on Feb. 13.

In the audience at the Philharmonic Concert held at the New National Theater in Washington on Feb. 9 were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Capt. and Mrs. John Gibbons, Mrs. Frances Ruggles, Miss Marion Oliver, Mrs. Philip H. Hichborn and Rear Admiral O'Neil, U.S.N.

Mrs. William Connor, wife of Major Connor, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge luncheon in Washington on Feb. 9. Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Major Robert E. L. Michie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Adelbert Althouse, wife of Commander Althouse, U.S.N., were also hostesses at bridge on that date.

Mrs. George S. Young, of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., has been spending several weeks in her old home, Detroit, Mich., the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. J. Maxwell Grylls. Mrs. Young has been guest of honor at many elaborate functions, her old friends giving her a lavish welcome after several years' absence.

The band room of the Marine Barracks, Washington, was the scene of a delightful tea dance on Feb. 6 from four until seven, when the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett entertained in honor of Mrs. Barnett's cousin, Miss Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore. Flags, ensigns, exquisite Japanese and Chinese embroideries, palms and flowers were used to decorate the room and balcony where refreshments were served. The U.S. Marine Band played for the dancing. Among those assisting were Mrs. Henry C. Mustin, Miss Emily Beatty, Miss Beatrice Clover, Miss Dorothy Mason, Miss Dorothy Drake, Miss Caroline Nash and the Misses Gordon, daughters of Mrs. Barnett.

The Secretary of the Navy entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. *Mayflower* at Washington Feb. 10 in honor of Admiral Baron Dewa, Imperial Japanese navy. Admiral Dewa has been designated by the Japanese government as its representative at the Panama Pacific International Exposition. During the Russian-Japanese war of 1905 Admiral Dewa was in command of the blockading forces in front of Port Arthur from the commencement of hostilities until Port Arthur surrendered to the Japanese. In the battle of Tsushima Admiral Dewa was in command of a cruiser squadron. The following were among the guests invited to the dinner to meet the Japanese Admiral: The Secretary of State, the Japanese Ambassador, Hon. L. P. Palgett, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs; Hon. T. S. Butler, Hon. E. W. Roberts, members of the Committee on Naval Affairs; Mr. Y. Miura, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy; Capt. S. Takeuchi, Japanese Naval Attaché; Lieut. Col. Matsuo Itamy; Comdr. S. Kobayashi, Comdr. K. Nomura and Lieut. Comdr. Y. Uyeda, Japanese navy; Rear Admirals Hugo Osterhaus, Charles J. Badger, Reginald F. Nicholson, Alfred Reynolds, Victor Blue, Robert S. Griffin, Joseph Strauss, Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, U.S.N.; Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C.; Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, Capt. James H. Glennon, George Clark, James H. Oliver, Harry S. Knapp, Benjamin C. Bryan, Edward E. Capehart, Henry B. Wilson, William H. G. Bullard and Mark L. Bristol, Comdr. Ralph Earle and P.A. Surg. Cary Grayson, U.S.N.

As a tribute to a former Army officer, the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, Jan. 4, adjourned. In announcing the intentions of the Court the Chief Justice not only paid the highest tribute to Major John M. Wright, the former marshal of the Court, but attributed that officer's record to the training he received at the Military Academy. Major Wright obtained his title as A.A.G. of Volunteers during the Civil War. He was at the Military Academy in 1860 and 1861, but did not graduate, being appointed captain, A.A.G., Sept. 25, 1861. At the Academy he stood No. 8 and then No. 9 in his class. Among his ranking classmates at the Academy were John R. Meigs, Peter S. Michie, William J. Twining, William R. King and W. H. H. Benyaurd. Chief Justice White in announcing adjournment said: "Gentlemen of the bar—It is my painful duty to announce that since we last met the marshal of the court, Major Wright, has died. This day twenty-seven years ago he entered upon the performance of his duties as marshal of this court, and from that time until a few hours ago, when he was called to his last account, with that modesty, simplicity and honorable devotion to duty exhibited in so many instances by the children of that great school out of which he came—the Military Academy of West Point—he discharged the responsibilities resting upon him as the marshal of this court. In war and in peace he exemplified in his life a patient, simple, grave, single-minded and devoted performance of public duty. Therefore, as a token of the affection we bore him and of the respect we had for him, we shall do nothing to-day but hear motions to admit and other motions, and adjourn until to-morrow morning."

Mrs. Holliday, wife of Lieut. W. E. Holliday, is a patient in the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C. She will in a few days be able to return home.

The Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S.C., have issued invitations to the 108th anniversary banquet to be held at the armory Monday, Feb. 22, 1915. Lieut. W. R. Hillen is chairman of the committee in charge.

Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum gave a tea in Washington on Feb. 10 for her daughter, Mrs. Frank Davis, of Fort Sheridan. Those assisting were Mrs. Albert Mills, Mrs. Edwin Godwin, Mrs. Schell, Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt, Mrs. George B. Duncan, Mrs. Albert Faxton, Mrs. Philip Walker, and the Misses Treat, Kingsbury, Cameron and Dorst.

The ballrooms of the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C., were the scene of one of the most brilliant and interesting balls ever given in that city Feb. 8, when the Society of Beau Arts of Washington gave a soiree artistique for the benefit of the families of French soldier artists. Down the center of the large ballroom ran a wide street lined with trees, within which were placed the tables for the diners. A huge stage filled one end of the room, where at 10:30 the formal program opened with "The Dispute of the Muses," a drama of song, pantomime and dance. Among those taking part in this performance were the Misses Catharine and Elizabeth Porter, daughter of Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A. Among the group of street singers and flower girls, who added a touch of life of the Paris of the Latin Quarter, were Mrs. Herbert Howard, Miss Frances Williams and Miss Ruth Wilson. Many beautiful and original costumes were worn. Major Gen. George Barnett wore the richly embroidered robes of a mandarin; Mrs. Barnett was a Spanish dancer in black lace with touches of red and gold; Miss Eudora Clover was a charming girl of the crinoline days, with hooped skirts and curls; Miss Beatrice Clover wore the costume of a Greek maiden, with filets of silver in her hair; Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan was a pierrot and Mrs. Sheridan a charming French peasant; Miss Gertrude Greeley wore a Pompadour costume; Mrs. Edward Bonaffon was a pierrette in black satin and tulle; Mrs. Henry Corbin wore a gown of black velvet with a vivandiere cap; Miss Marion Oliver was an effective pierrette in white satin striped with black velvet, white wig and three-cornered hat of black; Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer wore a pink gown with pink wig to match; Mrs. Raymond P. Rodgers, a Chinese maiden in rich brocades; Miss Cora Barry made a stunning Spanish dancing girl; Lieut. Ezra G. Allen and Lieut. Comdr. James B. Gilmer, U.S.N., were alike as soubrettes in blond wigs and scarlet tulle; Mrs. Edward A. Sturges appeared as the Little Princess of France from the famous portrait in Madrid; Comdr. C. T. Jewell, a pierrot; Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. F. Nicholson were pierrot and pierrette; Major and Mrs. J. H. Russell both wore Folly costumes; Mrs. Henry Mustin, a French doll; Lieut. Lacey Hall was a courtier of the Louis XVI. period; Lieut. James A. Dorst was a French chef; Miss Dorothy Aleshire, a Spanish dancing girl; Miss Francis Williams, a dainty French print in bouffant white taffeta with garlands of pink roses; Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin wore a Moorish garb; Mrs. Walter McLean as a Spanish dancer; Miss Alexandrine Fitch as Folly; Miss Henrietta Fitch as a French student; Miss Margaret Michie as a Yama Yama; Surg. and Mrs. Edgar Woods in Chinese costumes; Miss Marion Leutze as a mandarin; and Miss Ethel MacMurray in the festive costume of a Russian peasant.

Mrs. Mary Waters Allen Koerber, wife of Major Conrad E. Koerber, M.C., U.S.A., and daughter of Mrs. R. W. Allen and of the late Paymaster Allen, U.S.N., died at Texas City, Texas, Feb. 9, of pneumonia.

Mrs. Chester M. Knepper, wife of Captain Knepper, U.S.N., jumped overboard during a storm from the French liner Niagara Feb. 5, while en route from Havre to New York. Her husband, Capt. Chester M. Knepper, was on the deck at the time. Every effort was made to save her, but she was not seen again. Mrs. Knepper had been in poor health for some years and this was believed to have caused the suicide. She ended her life by jumping from the promenade deck of the liner. The sea was unusually rough. Two sailors who were near her tried to seize her. Lighted buoys were thrown over at once. Captain Juham ordered the ship about and a boat manned. The liner cruised in a circle for more than an hour, but no further trace of Mrs. Knepper was seen. Capt. and Mrs. Knepper had been living in the South of France for several years on account of her health. They were returning to America because of the war.

QUEER EXAMINATION ANSWERS.

An Army officer on college detail sends the following "queer and comical replies to questions in an examination in military science":

Q. "What is the name of the rifle you are armed with?"

A. Springfield, Model 1898, made by Craig Ellison Co."

Q. "Why is the muzzle of the rifle rounded?"

A. "To keep the point of the bullet from bending so as to tare (sic) the shell." "The muzzle is rounded so as to give the bullet a rotary motion and prevent access to the bore." "Because the bullet is round and to cause the bullet to take a straight path; also it is easier cleaned." "The muzzle is rounded in order to make the piece easy to handle." "The muzzle is rounded so the bullet will have greater freedom and less friction in leaving the piece." "The muzzle is rounded to make the bullet have less resistance in passing through the air and it is not so easily spiked." "If the gun were cut off square the gases would have a tendency to give the bullet a kick or thrust that would cause it to turn more or less."

Q. "What caused the original dispersion of the Army into small posts?"

A. "Was caused at the end of the Civil War in order to quell any small disturbance that might arise between the Northerners and Confederates." "Was caused by the inefficiency of the war policy of the United States due to the lack of a well trained standing army." "The states thought they should have charge of their own soldiers." "Graft and political pull." "To protect a few political bosses in the big cities from an attack by the enemy. It also sent troops to protect private property."

Q. "Are these posts now hard to abandon, and why?"

A. "Yes, they are a great expense, so it would be a waste to abandon them, and it is hard to leave them as they are because a guard must be left behind." "These small posts are difficult to abandon because of the wide

range over which they are scattered, the numerous equipments that have been gathered, and the protection of these points is dependent on the foot soldier." "The small posts are easily vacated because they are located in such out of the way places—are of no practical advantage." "These are difficult to abandon because the people object to having the soldiers and to be annoyed by them." "Yes, because of immense cost and distance apart, and it would leave those places needing garrisons unprotected if all were taken away, and if one is called in all must be or people would howl." "Reason, lack of legislature." "Because the people still feel afraid and they want them to remain there. The kick of the people usually rule."

Q. "Give one rule to minimize accidents in handling a rifle."

A. "Always set the safety latch." "One rule to keep down accidents would be to keep the gate open until the rifleman is ready to fire." "Always keep gun pointed down and have it on half cock."

Q. "On what should the eye be focused shooting?"

A. "On the bull's-eye, rear sight and front sight."

Q. "What is the effect on the bullet of canting the piece to the right?"

A. "On canting it makes bullet go up."

Q. "If the firer becomes nervous in shooting a score what may he do to steady himself?"

A. "Shoot slowly, breath deeply allow about two thirds of his breath to leave his lungs and always have in mind the O. Be Cheerful."

HOUSE DEBATE ON NAVAL BILL.

The debate in the House on the Naval Appropriation bill on Feb. 5 again revealed a disposition on the part of the opponents of Navy increase to drag in the submarine as proof that battleship expense as outlined by the Department is not necessary. Mr. Slayden offered an amendment to strike out the provision for two first-class battleships and replace it with a provision for three submarines of seagoing type and thirty submarines of coast defense type, each of the seagoing class to cost \$1,600,000 and the other smaller class to cost \$660,000 each. Mr. Slayden did not hesitate to place his civilian judgment against that of the trained officers of the Navy in the matter of what constitutes the best kind of Navy. Mr. Slayden announced that "the activity of the German submarine at this hour has terrified the greatest naval power on earth," which is not a fact. Civilian alarms do not affect expert judgment. Quoting the remark of Rear Admiral Fletcher, U.S.N., to the effect that the submarine is a weapon of opportunity, but that a skilful enemy does not permit the opportunity to occur, Mr. Slayden said that the submarine makes its own opportunity.

Mr. Hobson offered an amendment to change the wording to four battleships instead of two. He urged that we could not afford to remain permanently inferior as a naval power while any other country with a commanding army had control of the sea. Such an enemy could attack the great coast cities, exact a tribute, lay waste the navy yards, shipyards, arsenals, etc., and then sail away unmolested. Mr. Slayden wanted to know how an enemy could attack New York in the face of mines and torpedoes. Mr. Hobson explained that standing up to conduct a bombardment was not the only way to attack New York, that an army could be landed in the rear and take the city. Mr. Slayden could not see how this could be done with submarines along the coast. Mr. Hobson retorted that the Germans had laid submarines in the English Channel and yet the British are passing troops over to France regularly without interruption. He went on to say that the day of the single-fleet idea of our Navy must give way to the principle that our Navy must have in the Atlantic Ocean a fleet superior to the navy of Germany and in the Pacific a fleet superior to that of Japan. Not to have such naval strength would be to place either coast at the mercy of the Panama Canal. If that should be closed there could be no reinforcement of the fleet of one ocean by that of another except by the long voyage around the Horn. Wherever a nation has a great standing army and a huge merchant marine affording the means of ready and quick transportation of troops this country must meet such conditions with superior naval strength. Mr. Hobson laid it down as the only correct rule for naval development in the United States that our Navy should equal the navies of Japan and Germany combined. The nations of Europe are chronic belligerents and the United States is a chronic neutral, and it is of the highest importance that the United States should have a fleet powerful enough to insure for its merchant marine proper treatment by belligerents in a European war. England's undisputed control of the sea is tending to prevent the development of American overseas commerce.

Mr. Hobson referred to the Anglo-Japanese alliance as offensive and defensive and as a thing the United States could not ignore. Thereupon Mr. Padgett asked whether England did not have the alliance with Japan modified to exclude the United States from its operations. Mr. Hobson replied that when the recent alien land ownership troubles in California two years ago passed off quietly the London newspapers distinctly stated how relieved they were to find it so, saying that in the event of greater trouble they would have felt the obligations of their alliance.

Referring to the present activity of Japan in the affairs of China, Mr. Hobson said that twenty-one demands had been made upon China by Japan and this country is in ignorance of what those demands are. Therefore he called upon the Secretary of State to give to the American people the substance of those demands. Japan has opened up communications direct with China, said Mr. Hobson, to determine the future of China, and England has O.K.'d those demands, thus making a community of interest. When Japan went into Manchuria to determine the future development of Manchuria the very next year the United States lost \$20,000,000 of our market for cotton goods. "The fate of China and the open door policy are now hanging in the balance. We joined gladly in proclaiming the open door policy in China, and it now devolves upon America, and America alone, as the other nations are tied up in the war, to say whether the open door policy is to be discarded forever, and whether China is to become a vassal nation." The march of destiny, as Mr. Hobson views it, demands that the United States supplant Great Britain in the paramountcy of the seas. We are not certain that England may not decide after this war to challenge the Monroe Doctrine. Therefore the demands of the future call for the United States to develop its Navy along the lines of a two-Power standard, making it equal to the combined navies of Great Britain and Japan.

The debate then ran along in a free-for-all fashion for some time, question being put and answered relative to the state of preparedness of the Pacific coast.

The debate took on a personal tone when Mr. Gardner took the floor to reply to the insinuations in the newspapers that manufacturers of war material are behind the campaign now going on to create proper defenses. He noted that one St. Louis paper had used the words, "Gardner's suspicious crusade." Mr. Gardner then proceeded: "There was a peace meeting here in Washington the other night where at least two members of Congress were present. There the statement was made that this campaign is inspired by the manufacturers of war material. Mr. Chairman, those statements, whoever makes them, are noisome slanders; noisome slanders—I repeat it in case any gentleman on the floor of this House objects to the term." Mr. Butler could not believe that any member of the House would impute any such motive. Mr. Gardner replied that a certain petition addressed by peace advocates to the Committee on Military Affairs attributed that motive to the present campaign for larger defenses. Mr. Gardner wanted to know whether any gentleman of the House wished to comment on this statement. Nobody accepting the challenge, Mr. Gardner went on to compliment Mr. Butler for having one of the most sensible replies. Mr. Butler had been asked by Mr. Humphrey how he would provide for the defense of the Pacific coast, and Mr. Butler said: "I leave that to the military experts." Mr. Butler had the right idea, said Mr. Gardner. What is the use of taking the best officers of the Navy and putting them on the General Board and then when they report year after year as to what we need in armament, what is the sense of always telling them: "Oh, that is all wrong. You gentlemen do not know what you are talking about. You are all rascals trying to increase your rank. We Congressional experts are the only people who know."

The running debate then turning on the battle in the North Sea, Mr. Gardner said that the German armored cruiser Bluecher was lost because it was too slow, and yet it was faster than any American battleship. Mr. Fitzgerald made the point that the want of speedy ships of the battle cruiser type was due to the failure of the General Board to recommend the construction of that class of ship for a number of years. Mr. Underwood broke into the debate to urge economy on account of a falling off in the national revenues. Mr. Humphrey made the point that even if we did pass our fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific the distance from Panama to Seattle is almost as great as from Seattle to Yokohama. Mr. Gray, of Indiana, confessed to being gravely puzzled as to why the General Board chose the number forty-eight as the proper number of battleships in the fleet. He said he had inquired in many directions and had even interrogated Rear Admiral Fiske on the subject, but could get no light. Mr. Gray said that no nation could withdraw from her shores more than fifty per cent. of their fighting force and the defensive powers of this country would avail mightily against them, including "all our aircraft sailing out from our shores and dropping explosives on attacking navies." There must have been a smile on the face of members when this thrilling picture was drawn of aircraft blowing up battleships when in the present war the value of aircraft in that direction has thus far been absolutely nil and when our aircraft department is about the most ridiculous part of our entire military and naval establishment in point of size and capacity.

Mr. Stephens, saying that he would offer an amendment that this country proceed with the construction of battle cruisers, pointed out that Great Britain has nine built and one building, while Germany has four built and four building, while Japan has two built and two building, and the United States has none. Mr. Witherspoon could not resist the opportunity to twist the testimony of Admiral Fiske before the committee and make it appear to be something entirely different from what it really was. He seemed utterly unable to grasp the remark of Admiral Fiske that the great fundamental thing needed in the Navy is a General Staff. That, said Mr. Witherspoon with an air of triumph, meant that we have enough ships. Mr. Gardner promptly took all the point out of this garbled use of Admiral Fiske's testimony by rising to remark that the Admiral has asked for four battleships and to read a part of the Admiral's testimony where he said that the policy of the General Board is to cut down what it really thinks we should have because if it told Congress what it really thought was needed Congress would consider the Board crazy. These remarks by Mr. Gardner immediately set Admiral Fiske right with the House.

Mr. Levy, of New York, took strange ground by announcing that he would vote for two battleships because to vote for four now would be to invite the misconception that we are in danger of war. He agreed with Mr. Hay, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, that "we are further off from war to-day than at any other time in our history." Mr. Hobson sought to get in an amendment providing for the building of two dreadnought battle cruisers of about 40,000 tons and a speed of thirty knots. He said that only as recently as 1907 at the Naval War College at Newport in working out maneuvers he had suggested battleships of 30,000 tons, and so impossible did ships of that size then appear that they were lightly called "Hobsons," yet those ships in less than ten years are here. This amendment was rejected. Then Mr. Hobson offered an amendment for two scouts of highest speed, each to cost about four millions. He said our Navy is absolutely "without eyes," that the only scout ships we have are of the Birmingham class, are antiquated, and ought to do the duty of gunboats. This, too, was voted down.

GERMANY'S LATEST MOVE.

The German government has issued the following proclamation, which has created consternation among the smaller alien governments and serious discussion in this country:

"The waters around Great Britain, including the whole of the English Channel, are declared hereby to be included within the zone of war, and after the 18th inst. all enemy merchant vessels encountered in these waters will be destroyed, even if it may not be possible always to save their crews and passengers.

"Within this war zone neutral vessels are exposed to danger since, in view of the misuse of the neutral flags ordered by the government of Great Britain on the 31st ultimo, and of the hazards of naval warfare, neutral vessels cannot always be prevented from suffering from the attacks intended for enemy ships.

"The routes of navigation around the north of the Shetland Islands in the eastern part of the North Sea

and in a strip thirty miles wide along the Dutch coast are not open to the danger zone."

The Chief Admiral of the Staff of the German navy issued the following official communication Feb. 5:

"England is on the eve of shipping numerous troops and large quantities of war material to France. Against these English transports we will proceed with all the means of warfare at our disposal."

"Neutral shipping is earnestly cautioned against approaching the northern or the western coasts of France, as in these waters such vessels would run the serious danger of being confounded with ships whose purposes are warlike."

"The best route for the North Sea is around Scotland."

In the New York Times Hannis Taylor, formerly our Minister to Spain and an authority on international law, declares that such an attempt to inclose, contrary to the law of nations, a part of the high seas took us back to the end of the Middle Ages. Since then the sea, like the air, has been free to all, with the exception of the three-mile zone, and certain bays and gulfs subject to certain special limitations.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Notes of the War appear on pages 747, 748, 759.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

The week has been a comparatively quiet one along the western line of battle. In Belgium the struggle for positions south of the canal and southwest of La Bassée held by the British and Belgians has continued. The Allies have gained some advantage in the fighting, capturing a brickyard half a mile from Guinchy and penetrating one of the German trenches. The Germans have bombarded Ypres, north of Lille, and Furnes, and the Germans claim the capture of a French trench southeast of Ypres and two British machine guns. There was an active artillery duel in the vicinity of Guinchy, west of La Bassée. The Germans are massing troops at this point, and the attack and defense are becoming daily more desperate.

From Arras to Rheims there have been artillery fights. To the west of the road from Arras to Lille the French blew up German trenches with a mine and occupied the position. The Germans at the end of last week opened fire again on Rheims and dropped bombs into the city on Saturday last. Soissons has also been bombarded, one of the shells injuring the cathedral. There has been ineffective fighting in the Aisne River front, in Champagne and north of Massiges. There were minor night attacks by the Germans in the region of Neuport, between Ostend and Dunkirk, and an artillery attack by the French northwest of Perthes, which lies four miles east of Rheims.

In the Argonne forest there has been some lively fighting by small forces without serious advantage to either side. The fighting around Bagatelle, in one of the most dense parts of the forest, seems to have been in the nature of Grant's Wilderness fight in Virginia, and the troops operating there became somewhat confused. Small artillery engagements are reported in Lorraine and the Vosges. A thick fog has interfered with activity in the mountain region.

THE EASTERN ZONE.

If the war has quieted somewhat in the western zone, it has been sufficiently active in the east. The Germans have been feverishly active in the attempt to stay the avalanche-like progress of the Russians along a front of 700 miles. The admirable system of communication, such as the Germans possess and the Russians do not, enables the Germans to meet the Russians at every point without being too seriously outnumbered anywhere, and they are assuming the initiative in fighting, making repeated and desperate assaults with massed columns, striving for an opening in some weak point of the enemy's line. The Germans in East Prussia have been heavily reinforced. They appear to have two objects; one to force a passage to Warsaw and the other to reinforce Austria in its attempt to check the Russian attack along the line of the Carpathians. Their active warfare interferes with the concentration of the enemy at any point in the long line.

In East Prussia the chief fighting has been in Poland along the right bank of the Vistula, along the River Buzza near its junction with the Vistula (which occurs at a point near west of Warsaw, east of Tilsit in the Inster, and in the valley of the Schesepuppe River, which joins the Niemen or Memer River about thirty miles west of Tilsit).

On the left bank of the Vistula the fighting has been furious between Barjimow and Wola Szdlowiecka. The reports of results are too contradictory to be reconciled, but they are evidently not decisive thus far.

Severe battles are reported on the Carpathian front, where the Russians have been forced to yield ground. In Southern Bukovina the Austrians claim a decided victory. A great battle is reported between Dornawatra and Kimpalung. The Russians explain their retreats, which are the cause of great jubilation by the Austrians, on the theory that they were seeking a position where they could give battle on more equal terms.

The conditions of battle have been largely determined by the weather. Fighting in deep snow and bitter weather is sufficiently trying even to the boreal Russians. The Russian hospitals are reported to be crowded with frost-bitten soldiers.

Granville Fortescue, formerly an officer of our Army, in a despatch to the N.Y. American from Lemberg, Galicia, Feb. 10, says: "Snow smothers the Austro-German army in Galicia. The audacious attempt to scale the Carpathian passes in the depth of winter has been checked by the cold and by the snowdrifts that cover peak and valley alike. The climate has proved Russia's ally. The roads are hidden, and even villages almost disappear under the mantle of white. By the repulse of the Germans, with hideous slaughter, from the heights of Kozioukwa, the crisis in the campaign in the Carpathians has been brought appreciably nearer. The scene of this conflict lies between Stry and Munkacs, fourteen miles from the crest of the ridge, which is the boundary line between Hungary and Galicia. A mile or two south of the village the dense forests give way to naked peaks and slopes. Immediately to the north the hills are again thickly wooded."

The Russian and Turkish cruisers have been exchanging compliments in the Black Sea, bombarding each other's ports without serious result. Part of the Turkish fleet has heavily bombarded a Russian port in the Crimea.

The Turks have failed thus far in their attempt to reach the Suez Canal, and a Cairo dispatch of Feb. 9 reported that they were retreating.

THE ARMY.

S.O., FEB. 10, 1915, WAR DEPT.

The following officers of Infantry are assigned to regiment indicated: Col. William H. Allaire, 8th Inf., Charles W. Penrose, 24th Inf., and Major Sydney A. Cloman, 24th Inf.

The name of Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 27th Inf., is placed on list of detached officers, March 28, and the name of Capt. George E. Ball, Inf., removed therefrom, March 27, 1915. Captain Ball, assigned to 8th Infantry, relieved from duty with Militia of Iowa, March 28, and join regiment.

Col. William J. Nicholson, 2d Cav., relieved from assignment that regiment and is attached to 5th Cavalry. He is relieved from duty at Fort Ethan Allen and will proceed to Fort Sheridan for station and duty.

Col. Joseph T. Dickman, attached to 2d Cavalry, assigned that regiment.

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 20, Jan. 25, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, 3d Field Art., is revoked.

Major Edwin D. Bricker, Ord. Dept., from duty at Watervliet Arsenal, March 1, 1915, then to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty.

First Lieut. John F. Denton, M.R.C., on duty at Fort McPherson, will proceed to his home and upon arrival there will report by telegraph to Adjutant General of the Army. Lieutenant Denton is relieved duty in Medical Reserve Corps upon expiration of leave from War Department this date.

Leave twenty-seven days granted 1st Lieut. John F. Denton, M.R.C., to take effect upon his arrival home.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 1, JAN. 19, 1915, WAR D.

Par. 231, U.S. Army Transport Service Regulations, 1914, is changed as follows:

231. The routine on board will be prescribed by the commanding officer of troops. He will also enforce the provisions of Sec. (a), Par. 53, Uniform Regulations (revised edition, 1914). (C. A. T. S. R., No. 1, Jan. 19, 1915.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Brigadier General, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 1, JAN. 15, 1915, WAR D.

(Note.—Bulletin 52 is the last of the series for 1914.) Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of December, 1914, and of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

BULLETIN 2, JAN. 20, 1915, WAR D.

I.—Publishes a circular from the War Department which forbids Government employees, employees in or under the War Department, to hold membership in the National League of Government Employees while it issues or is connected with any publication for which advertisements are procured from contractors or business concerns having contractual relations with any branch of the service under the War Department.

II.—Publishes instructions in connection with the shipment of private mounts of officers.

III.—Sec. 2, Par. 1, Bulletin 19, War D., 1914, relating to transmission of radiograms, is amended to read as follows: 2. The Navy Department has advised the War Department that the extensive chain of radio shore stations comprising the Navy Coast Signal Service is available to the officials of the War Department and other departments for the free transmission of all radiograms on official business from shore to ship, ship to shore, or ship to ship, plus any connecting line charges. This will apply also to the Army Coast Radio Stations in Alaska and at Corregidor, P.I., and to all Army transports equipped with radio apparatus.

IV.—Sec. 6, Par. 2, Bulletin 33, War D., 1913, answering the query, "Are soldiers furloughed after three years on their own request entitled to transportation in kind and subsistence to the place, or equal distance, of their enlistment?" is amended by changing the answer from the negative to the affirmative.

This change in the answer is based upon the following extract from a decision of the Assistant Secretary of War, dated Nov. 23, 1914, on the subject:

"The act providing for furloughing soldiers into the Reserve at the end of four years and three years, respectively, takes the four years' service with the colors as the normal. It then specially provides for a furlough into the Reserve at the end of three years. * * * When the act speaks of paying travel allowances to those furloughed after four years' service, it refers to the normal situation. It is not sufficiently evident that Congress has in mind to deprive of the travel allowances a soldier furloughed into the Reserve at the end of three years. I think the fair and liberal interpretation of the statute would signify the intention of Congress to pay travel allowances to any soldier who has completed that period of service with the colors required by his enlistment contract under the statute."

V.—Sec. 1, Par. 1, Bulletin 27, War D., 1914, as amended, is further amended so as to authorize the detail of a third enlisted man for duty as switchboard operator at Fort Myer, Va., and the transfer for that purpose of the allotment of extra-duty pay to the switchboard operator at Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., until the return of the garrison to that post.

BULLETIN 5, FEB. 2, 1915, EASTERN DEPT.

Post exchanges operating moving picture shows, and companies owning and operating billiard tables and bowling alleys at Army posts, are exempt from payment of the special internal revenue tax required by the Act of Oct. 22, 1914, commonly known as the "War Emergency Revenue Act," to be paid by proprietors of theaters, pool rooms and bowling alleys.

(Indl. The A. G. O., Jan. 30, 1915, No. 2244815.)

By command of Major General Wood:

EDWIN F. GLENN, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 1, JAN. 9, 1915, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Major Blanton Winship, Judge Advocate, having reported at these headquarters this date, is announced as Judge Advocate of the Southern Department, vice Major Henry M. Morrow, Judge Advocate, relieved.

G.O. 2, JAN. 18, 1915, SOUTHERN DEPT.

1. In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department, dated Jan. 17, 1915, the following movements of troops stationed in the Southern Department are ordered, to take effect as soon as practicable.

2. Batteries A, B and C, 5th Field Art., Lieut. Col. E. F. McGlachlin commanding, together with the medical and hospital corps personnel which accompanied them to Naco, Ariz., will return by rail from Naco, Ariz., to their proper station, Fort Sill, Okla.

3. The 1st Squadron, 10th Cav., Major G. L. Byram, 10th Cav., commanding (temporarily until the arrival of Major E. W. Evans, 10th Cav.), will constitute the permanent garrison at Naco, Ariz.

4. The Pack-train, Machine-gun Troop and Troops F, G, H and K, 10th Cav., Lieut. Col. D. R. C. Cabell, 10th Cav., commanding, will return by marching from Naco, Ariz., to their permanent station, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

5. The Headquarters, Machine-gun Troop and 1st Squadron and Troop K, 9th Cav.; the 6th Field Artillery (less 2d Battalion), and the 6th Brigade, Inf., Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis commanding, will proceed by marching from Naco, Ariz., to Douglas, Ariz., for station.

The Detachment, Signal Corps, Capt. C. A. Seane, Signal Corps, commanding, will accompany the command.

Upon the arrival of the 9th Cavalry at Douglas the troops of the 13th Cavalry now at that station will stand relieved and will proceed by rail to their proper station, Columbus, N.M.

G.O. 3, JAN. 23, 1915, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Capt. Harry B. Jordan, O.D., having reported for duty Jan. 18, 1915, is announced as department ordnance officer, vice Major John H. Rice, Ord. Dept., relieved.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

Major Frank L. Winn, A.G., from detail in the Adjutant General's Department, and will remain on his present duties until further orders. (Feb. 6, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The operation of so much of Par. 2, S.O. 17, Jan. 21, 1915, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter and Frank F. Eastman, Q.M.C., is suspended until further orders. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. Walter M. Whitman, Q.M.C., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Manila for duty as his assistant, with station in Manila. (Dec. 10, War D.)

Capt. William L. Lowe, Q.M.C., under medical treatment at Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, having been reported as for duty will return to his proper station, Fort Bliss, Texas. (Jan. 22, S.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered: Capt. George H. Knox from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as Q.M., and will assume charge of construction work at Fort Sill, relieving Capt. Albert U. Faulkner, Q.M.C., on or before Feb. 14, 1915. Capt. William B. Gracie upon arrival in United States to Boston, Mass., for duty. Capt. Francis H. Pope on or before the expiration of leave to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

The following Q.M. sergeants, Q.M. Corps, will be sent to the new post at Culbraz, Canal Zone, in time to report for assignment to duty upon arrival of the 29th Infantry scheduled to leave New York city March 15, 1915: Frank L. Hemsted, El Paso, Texas; Edward Raeder, Galveston, Texas. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Leave ten days, about Feb. 10, 1915, to Pay Clerk M. T. Legg, Q.M.C. (Feb. 5, E.D.)

Capt. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, Q.M.C., upon arrival in the United States to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty as Q.M. of Fort Worden and as Q.M. of the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, and in addition thereto will assume charge of construction work at Fort Worden, Fort Flagler, Fort Ward and Fort Casey, Wash., relieving Capt. Robert F. Woods, C.A.C., of those duties. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Leave ten days, upon relief from duty at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to Capt. John W. McKie, Q.M.C. (Feb. 8, E.D.)

Sick leave two months to Pay Clerk Asst. A. Stuart, Q.M.C., now a patient in the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 29, Western D.)

When the services of Q.M. Sergt. Edwin S. Bronson, Q.M.C., are no longer required in connection with the transport Cristobal he will report to the depot Q.M., New York city, for temporary duty as Q.M. agent on the Army transport Buford, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien, Q.M.C. Sergeant O'Brien upon relief will be sent to his station, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Sergt. Douglas A. Gillespie, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands will be assigned to duty at that depot as carpenter. (Feb. 8, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Q.M. Corps upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Sergts. Stephen M. Wood to Douglas, Ariz.; Ben M. Jenkins to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Isaac J. Lee to Fort Lawton, Wash. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Sergt. Stanislaus J. Swickatowski, Q.M.C., Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Manila on transport to leave March 5 for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Sergt. Douglas A. Gillespie, Q.M.C., Fort Missoula, Mont., upon relief by Sergt. Charles Rund, jr., Q.M.C., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave one month to Major Charles E. Morrow, M.C., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Jan. 22, S.D.)

Capt. John J. Reddy, M.C., from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Manila for duty. (Dec. 3, P.D.)

First Lieut. Sidney L. Chappell, M.C., Presidio, Texas, upon the expiration of his leave to Fort Sam Houston, Texas for temporary duty at the Base Hospital. (Jan. 9, S.D.)

First Lieut. Clarence R. Bell, M.C., from station at Fort Bliss, Texas, to station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until such time as it shall be necessary for him to comply with his orders to proceed to Hawaii. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Capt. Clarence H. Connor, M.C., now at San Francisco, Cal., will report at Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. John B. Anderson, M.C., from duty with the 2d Division and from station at Fort Crockett, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Ancon, Canal Zone, vice Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, M.C., relieved. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Major Frank T. Woodbury, M.C., is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will proceed at proper time to Fort Porter, N.Y., and report to C.O., 1st Battalion, 29th Infantry, to accompany that organization to New York city, and to the Canal Zone for duty with that regiment. First Lieut. Thomas W. Burnett, M.C., from duty at Madison Barracks, N.Y., and will proceed at proper time to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to accompany 3d Battalion, 29th Infantry, to New York city, and the Canal Zone for duty with that regiment. Capt. Paul L. Freeman, M.C., after arrival in United States and upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted, will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty. First Lieut. George F. Lull, M.C., from duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to New York city for duty with 29th Infantry and will proceed with that regiment to the Canal Zone. (Feb. 6, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of medical officers are ordered: Capt. Alexander T. Cooper, M.C., after arrival in United States and upon the expiration of leave will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. Capt. Condon C. McCormack, M.C., after arrival in United States and upon expiration of leave will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Ambulance Company No. 1. Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C., after arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of leave will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. Capt. William A. Powell, M.C., from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, is assigned to station at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and upon his relief from duty in the Southern Department will join the latter station. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. George F. Lull, M.C. (Feb. 8, War D.)

The leave granted Major Clement C. Whitcomb, M.C., is extended seventeen days. (Feb. 9, War D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 28, Feb. 3, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Howard Mc Coy Snyder, Alexander D. Parce, Norman L. McDiarmid and Joseph Casper, M.C., is amended so as to direct them to proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for duty, instead of to Texas City, Texas, as directed in said order. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Leave three months, about April 1, 1915, to Capt. Arthur O. Davis, M.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 28, Western D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Everett A. Anderson, M.R.C., after arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted him, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Military Prison, for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Edgar F. Haines, M.R.C. Lieutenant Haines upon being relieved will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty, with station at Fort Snelling, Minn. First Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C., after arrival in United States and upon the expiration of such leave as has been or may be granted him, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. John F. Denton, M.R.C. (Feb. 6, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Sanders L. Christian, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 6, 1915. (Feb. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Harrison W. Stuckey, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Camp Nichols, Rizal, for duty. (Dec. 3, P.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. John A. Wyeth, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, by the President, to take effect Feb. 6, 1915. (Feb. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Edwin P. Seaver, jr., M.R.C., from duty at Fort Rodman, Mass., to home and is relieved from active duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Waldemar A. Christensen, M.R.C., and Acting Dental Surg. Oscar G. Skelton from duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Douglas, Ariz., for station and duty. (Feb. 6, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are assigned as follows: Sergt. 1st Class Hugo Winkler to Augur Barracks, Jolo; Sergt. 1st Class Elmer J. Armstrong and Pvt. 1st Class Solon Treas to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Dec. 4, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Otto Tandrop, H.C., upon expiration of furlough to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty at Base Hospital. (Jan. 5, S.D.)

The following changes in stations of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are ordered: Sergt. 1st Class Revello M. Walker from Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Camp Eldridge, Laguna; Sergt. William J. Murphy from Medical Supply Depot, Manila, to Ambulance Company No. 4, Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (Dec. 4, P.D.)

Sergt. Arthur J. Hart, H.C., attending surgeon's office, 1720 H street, N.W., Washington, D.C., will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty with Ambulance Company No. 6. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Sergt. Walter E. Fender, H.C., Ambulance Company No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Sergt. Jesse S. Davenport, H.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station. (Feb. 6, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Major Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., having reported, is assigned to duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers, in charge of Engineer Depot, Manila, and of Military Mapping, with station in Manila. (Dec. 4, P.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, O.D.

Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, O.D., is detailed as a member of the Joint Army and Navy Board appointed for the purpose of considering specifications for the manufacture and test of gun forgings, etc., vice Major Clarence C. Williams, O.D., relieved. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. John B. Rose, O.D., will proceed to the works of the Packard Automobile Company, Detroit, Mich., on business pertaining to the procurement of armored automobiles for the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of this duty will return to Washington via Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa., for the purpose of inspecting matériel being produced under contract for the Ordnance Department. (Feb. 4, War D.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 306, Dec. 29, 1914, War D., as relates to Major Lucian B. Moody, O.D., is amended so as to relieve Major Moody from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., on March 10, 1915, and to direct him then to proceed to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., as required by said order. (Feb. 6, War D.)

The resignation by Major Walter G. Penfield, O.D., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 10, 1915. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Leave from March 1, 1915, to and including April 10, 1915, is granted Major Walter G. Penfield, O.D. (Feb. 6, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN.

Master Signal Electricians Stephen J. Idzorek and Herbert Marcus, S.C., Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., to Buffalo, N.Y., to report to 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, S.C., for temporary duty in connection with the inspection of machines under manufacture by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company. (Feb. 4, War D.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Malterer, S.C., will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Jan. 27, 2d Div.)

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 14, War D., Jan. 18, 1915, as directs that 1st Class Sergt. Roy F. Cox, S.C., report to the commanding general, Western Department, is revoked. (Feb. 4, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be sent to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., to report to Joseph J. Hittinger, chief special agent, War Department exhibit, for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the Exposition: First Class Sergt. Roy F. Cox upon his arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal.; 1st Class Sergt. Luther Davis when relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 4, War D.)

CAVALRY.

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

First Lieut. Williams S. Martin, 4th Cav., having reported to the Chief of Staff from leave Feb. 5, 1915, his assignment to temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Staff from that date until such time as it shall be necessary for him to proceed to Hawaii from San Francisco, Cal., about April 5, is announced. (Feb. 8, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Major Selah R. H. Tompkins, 5th Cav., now on leave, will report on Feb. 10, 1915, to the Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office for a period of three months, and then revert to a status of absence with leave. (Feb. 4, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edwin O'Connor, 6th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 25, 2d Div.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

COL. H. C. BENSON, ATTACHED.

Leave one month to Capt. Charles H. Boice, 9th Cav. (Jan. 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, 9th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, Military Prison, for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

Leave two months to Col. William C. Brown, 10th Cav., Naco, Ariz. (Jan. 4, S.D.)

First Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 10th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz., when able to travel, will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 6, S.D.)

First Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, 10th Cav., upon being relieved from duty with Militia of California, will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 25, S.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

First Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 12th Cav., being no longer eligible for detached service, is relieved from duty as aid to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will join troop to which assigned, at Harlingen, Texas. (Jan. 23, S.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

The sick leave granted Capt. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav., is extended six months on account of sickness. (Feb. 9, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

Leave twenty days, about Feb. 5, 1915, to 1st Lieut. George M. Russell, 15th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Jan. 26, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Welton M. Modisette, 15th Cav., Presidio, Texas, to Ysleta, Texas, for duty with Machine-gun Troop for two months, commencing Feb. 1, 1915. Upon the completion of this duty Lieutenant Modisette will return to duty with his troop. (Jan. 21, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Leave twelve days, about Feb. 21, 1915, to Major Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art. (Feb. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, 3d F.A., is detailed as a student officer at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla. He will report on Feb. 15, 1915, taking the course of instruction from that date to May 15, 1915. (Feb. 8, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Sick leave one month to 1st Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art. (Feb. 6, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Capt. Robert S. Welsh, 6th Field Art., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, Feb. 15, 1915, will proceed at the proper time to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Par. 13, S.O. 28, Feb. 3, 1915, War D., relating to Capt. Robert S. Welsh, 6th Field Art., is revoked. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Leave two months, about Jan. 16, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Edward P. King, jr., 6th Field Art. (Jan. 13, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave one month and four days, about Feb. 25, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Walter S. Sturgill, Field Art. (Jan. 21, S.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. Francis H. Lincoln, C.A.C., from assignment to the

65th Company, and placed on the unassigned list, about March 10, 1915. He will then report at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as an instructor at that school. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Leave two months, about Feb. 15, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Royal K. Greene, C.A.C. (Feb. 3, E.D.)

First Lieut. William R. Nichols, C.A.C., is detailed for duty on the Progressive Military Map and will report by letter to the Department Engineer, Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York city, for instructions. (Feb. 4, E.D.)

First Lieut. Paul H. Herman, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Caswell, N.C., relieving 1st Lieut. Harry W. Stovall, C.A.C., of that duty. (Feb. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert Arthur, C.A.C., from duty as an instructor, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., about April 20, 1915, to Fort Totten, N.Y., for assignment to a company. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles A. French, C.A.C., is detailed for duty on the Progressive Military Map of the United States and will report by letter to the Department Engineer, Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York city, for instructions. (Feb. 3, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Carleton U. Edwards, C.A.C., is detailed for duty on the Progressive Military Map and will report by letter to the Department Engineer, Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York city, for instructions. (Feb. 3, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Henry N. Sumner, C.A.C., is transferred from the 162d Company to the unassigned list. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C., is detailed as inspector-instructor, Coast Artillery Militia of New York. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances leave for two months, at once, to 2d Lieut. Walter Smith, C.A.C., Fort Ward, Wash. (Feb. 1, Western D.)

Sergt. Thomas Ryan, 153d Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Feb. 6, War D.)

Master Electr. Frank Hutter, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Southern New York, will be sent about March 15, 1915, to the Coast Defenses of San Francisco for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

Master Electr. August G. Jupenaz, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of San Francisco, will be sent about March 15, 1915, to the Coast Defenses of Southern New York for duty. (Feb. 5, War D.)

First Sergt. John Liffin, 89th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Feb. 5, War D.)

First Sergt. Otto Fleisch, 98th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Feb. 5, War D.)

First Sergt. William E. Cornwall, 139th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Feb. 5, War D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

The leave granted Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 29, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about April 1, 1915, and to terminate not later than May 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Everett N. Bowman, 4th Inf. (Jan. 30, 2d Div.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Second Lieut. George Le Roy Brown, jr., 5th Inf., now at Fort Jay, N.Y., will join his regiment as soon as he can secure transportation. (Feb. 6, E.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. MORRISON.

Leave fifteen days, about Jan. 16, 1915, to Lieut. Col. James M. Arrasmith, 6th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (Jan. 15, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about April 15, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Matthew H. Thomlinson, 6th Inf., El Paso. (Jan. 5, S.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Leave ten days, effective upon relief from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, to 2d Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf. (Feb. 6, E.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Par. 20, S.O. 24, Jan. 29, 1915, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 11th Inf., is revoked. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Leave one month, about Feb. 10, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Herbert A. Wadsworth, 11th Inf., with the understanding that this leave is not to interfere with so much of Par. 68, S.O. 288, series 1914, War D., as relates to him. (Jan. 9, S.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

Leave three months, about Feb. 5, 1915, to Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, jr., 12th Inf., Nogales, Ariz. (Jan. 25, S.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 18, S.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 17th Inf. (Jan. 12, S.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Leave one month and ten days, about Jan. 24, 1915, to Capt. Duncan K. Major, jr., 18th Inf., Naco, Ariz. (Jan. 13, S.D.)

Leave one month, about Feb. 2, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Hans O. Olsen, 18th Inf., Naco, Ariz. (Jan. 25, S.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave two months, about Feb. 7, 1915, with permission to go to Havana, Cuba, to 1st Lieut. Nolan V. Ellis, 19th Inf. (Jan. 30, 2d Div.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. PARKE.

Leave one month and fifteen days to 1st Lieut. George R. Guild, 20th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (Jan. 21, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Feb. 4, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (Jan. 25, S.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

COL. W. LASSITER, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 21st Inf., is transferred to the unassigned, Feb. 1, 1915. First Lieut. James M. Hobson, 21st Inf., is relieved as acting adjutant, to take effect Feb. 1, 1915, and assigned to Co. D, this regiment. First Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, 21st Inf., battalion adjutant, in addition to his other duties, is temporarily detailed as acting adjutant, to take effect Feb. 1, 1915. (Jan. 30, 21st Inf.)

First Sergt. Eldridge A. Green, Co. M, 21st Inf., is transferred to the non-commissioned staff of the regiment, appointed battalion sergeant major, and assigned to the 2d Battalion, this regiment, effective Feb. 1. (Feb. 1, 21st Inf.)

The regimental commander desires to announce to the regiment the retirement, this date, of 1st Sergt. Samuel G. Webster, Co. F, after thirty years of service, all of which has been in Co. F. Sergeant Webster is a type of soldier and man well worthy for all to strive to emulate, and it is with regret that the regiment must now lose him. May good health and prosperity attend him at all times. (Feb. 3, 1915, 21st Inf.)

First Sergt. Eldridge A. Green, Co. M, 21st Inf., is transferred to the Non-commissioned Staff of the regiment, appointed battalion sergeant major, and assigned to the 2d Battalion, this regiment. (21st Inf., Feb. 1.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Henry Terrell, jr., 22d Inf., Naco, Ariz. (Jan. 25, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Herbert E. Marshburn, 22d Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Cook Paul Bon, Co. H, 23d Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Feb. 5, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. MAY.

Capt. Thomas W. Darrab, 24th Inf., to station at Camp John Hay, Mountain province, and assume command of that post and Co. B, 24th Inf. (Dec. 14, E.D.)

Capt. Benjamin H. Pope, 24th Inf., from temporary duty at Fort George Wright, Wash., to San Francisco and sail on the transport to leave about March 5, 1915, for Manila, to join regiment. (Feb. 9, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Par. 9, S.O. 18, Jan. 22, 1915, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Cary I. Crockett, 25th Inf., is revoked. (Feb. 8, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave two months, about Feb. 18, 1915, to terminate not later than May 1, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Carlin C. Stokely, 28th Inf. (Feb. 1, 2d Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

The name of Capt. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 10, 1915, and the name of Capt. John E. Woodward, Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect Feb. 9, 1915. (Feb. 9, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave three months, effective March 1, 1915, on which date he is assigned to the 29th Infantry, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin Butcher, Inf. (Feb. 6, E.D.)

Major George W. Martin, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 19th Infantry, and will join regiment. (Feb. 4, War D.)

Capt. Murray Baldwin, unassigned, 31st Inf., is assigned to Co. A, this regiment. (Feb. 2, 21st Inf.)

Leave two months and ten days, about Feb. 12, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Dean Halford, Inf. (Feb. 1, 2d Div.)

DETAILED INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTORS.

The following officers are detailed for duty with the Militia of Minnesota as inspector-instructors: Major Arthur Johnson, 22d Inf., and Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 4th Inf. (Feb. 4, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave to visit United States to Capt. Fred Damman, P.S., for three months and the number of days intervening between the expiration of three months and the date of sailing of the first available transport for Manila, to leave the department about March 15, 1915. (Dec. 8, P.D.)

Leave to visit United States to Capt. Archie W. Barry, P.S., for three months and the number of days intervening between the expiration of three months and the date of sailing of the first available transport for Manila, to leave the department about Feb. 15, 1915. (Dec. 8, P.D.)

Leave to visit United States to 1st Lieut. Ernest C. Wright, P.S., for three months and the number of days intervening between the expiration of three months and the date of sailing of the first available transport for Manila, to leave the department about Feb. 15, 1915. (Dec. 8, P.D.)

Leave to visit United States to 2d Lieut. Peter M. Chamberlain, P.S., for one month and the number of days intervening between the expiration of one month and the date of sailing of the first available transport for Manila, to leave the department about Dec. 15, 1914. (Dec. 8, P.D.)

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: First Lieut. Ernest C. Wright from the 3d Battalion, unassigned, to the 11th Company; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Dory from the 11th Company to the 3d Battalion, unassigned. (Dec. 14, P.D.)

Leave to visit the United States to 1st Lieut. James H. Reynolds, jr., P.S., for three months and the number of days intervening between the expiration of three months and the date of sailing of the first available transport for Manila, to leave the department about April 15, 1915. (Dec. 17, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Thomas R. McCarron, P.S., from duty with the 37th Company, P.S., to the 13th Company, P.S. He will join company. (Dec. 2, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Madison Pearson, P.S., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (Dec. 16, P.D.)

Leave to visit United States to 2d Lieut. Frank Reid, P.S., for three months and the number of days intervening between the expiration of three months and the date of sailing of the first available transport for Manila, to leave the department about Jan. 15, 1915. (Dec. 17, P.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Each of the following officers is assigned to the regiment indicated after his name, March 1, 1915: Capt. Robert C. Humber, 10th Inf., to the 17th Infantry; Capt. Archie J. Harris, 2d Inf., to the 14th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Andrew J. White, 10th Inf., to the 22d Infantry; 2d Lieut. Robert L. Eichelberger, 10th Inf., to the 22d Infantry. Captains Humber and Harris upon their arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave will join company to which assigned. Lieutenants White and Eichelberger upon their arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave will report to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for station, pending the arrival of the 22d Infantry at its stations in Eastern Department, when they will join companies. (Feb. 9, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Days
	Manila	Honolulu	Gum	Manila	at
Thomas	Feb. 5	about	about	about	Manila
Sheridan	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Mar. 3	12
Sherman	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	Apr. 2	13
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	May 3	12
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	June 3	12
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	July 3	12
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Aug. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Sept. 3	12
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Oct. 3	12
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Nov. 3	12
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Dec. 3	12

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Following Schedule to San Francisco, 1916.					Lay days
Transports.	Leave Manila.	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	S.F.
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	20
Sherman	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	23
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	25
Sheridan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	25
Sherman	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	25
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	25
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	25
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	25
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	25
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	25
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	25
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16	24

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 4, 1915.

Captain Rutherford and Lieutenant Minnigerode, recently ordered to the regiment, have been assigned to Companies A and B, respectively.

The following addresses of officers now here are furnished for the information of their friends: Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, care Mrs. Thompson, 8th and E avenue; Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, care Mrs. Taylor, 8th and E avenue; Capt. and Mrs. Cecil, Gadsden Hotel; Chaplain and Mrs. Winter, 727 8th street; Capt. and Mrs. Andres, 735 8th street; Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, The Ordway, 12th street and D avenue, apartment No. 5; Lieut. and Mrs. Garey, Gadsden Hotel; Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vleet, 1105 11th street. Mrs. Jewett arrived last night. Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme have a house at 11th street and E avenue. General Davis, who has been at the Gadsden Hotel, has taken up his residence in camp at brigade headquarters. Major Murphy and Lieutenant Pike are also in camp with the General.

Colonel Rogers and Captain Leonori were guests at the Columbia Opera House last night to see "Mike, the Wizard." We hear that Lieutenant Cummins will be relieved in June from duty at the Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina, and we are looking forward to a rousing welcome when he rejoins the 18th Infantry. Mrs. Cummins and the children will rejoice here.

The storm early this week blew down many tents and, much to the regret of arriving troops, sent hundreds of pies over the mountains, thus bankrupting our post exchange. The regimental mess has been re-established and only soft drinks are furnished since "Arizona's gone dry."

The private dance given last week at the Douglas Country Club was well attended and much enjoyed. Music was furnished by the 9th Cavalry orchestra. Among the Army people present were Chaplain Winter, Captains Sheldon, Peyton, Doster, Leonard, Lieutenants Hunt, Olson, Case, Dusenbury, Rucker, Smith, Mrs. Duke, Mrs. Cook, all of the 18th Infantry; Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Major and Mrs. Crabtree, Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Lieutenant O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, Miss Garrard, Major J. A. Ryan, Lieutenants Nicholson, Rothwell, Myer, Downs, Lovell and Drake. The club has extended many courtesies to the Army. Dr. W. A. Faulkner entertained at dinner Wednesday at the Gadsden Hotel for Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook.

Lieutenant Hunt gave a short vaudeville sketch Tuesday morning. The rain storm having blown down his tent at three o'clock, he repaired to the tent occupied by Lieutenants Faulkner and Case. Being scantily clad and rather damp, he rushed into the domicile and grabbing Lieutenant Faulkner by the right toe made several efforts to awaken him. After a while the Doctor awoke suddenly, drew his revolver and shouted, "Hands up!" Lieutenant Hunt ran for safety, but was pursued by Lieutenant Case and made to share his bunk. Thus ended an episode that might have proved serious, for the night was bitterly cold.

Captain Doster and Lieutenant Smith were guests at the Columbia Opera House last night. Captain Peyton has been presented by Captain Cabell with a fine Welsh collie named "Judge." Dr. W. A. Faulkner entertained at the Gadsden Hotel Saturday with a dinner in honor of Captain Sheldon and for Major Hersey, Captain Doster and Lieutenant Case. The 11th Infantry band gave another splendid concert that night in the lobby of the hotel, when Col. and Mrs. Pickering gave a dinner for Captains Cralle, O'Connell and Myer. Other diners given that night were by Lieut. and Mrs. Garey, Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Col. and Mrs. O'Connor for Lieut. and Miss O'Connor, and one by Lieutenant Olson for Mr. Greenedge.

Lieut. W. A. Faulkner, 26th Inf., who has been attached to the regiment since our departure from Texas City, will leave tonight to rejoin his regiment. Several dinners have been given in his honor and other entertainments have been many. Through the courtesy of the officials here several parties have been formed and will soon go through the smelters of the great Copper Queen and Arizona and Calumet Companies' plants. It is said that the heaviest train in the world runs out of Douglas with copper for all countries. This trip will prove of great interest, and especially to those who had the good fortune to visit the mines in Bisbee.

Chief Musician Emmanuel Klein, of our band, suffered a slight stroke of paralysis last night, but is resting comfortably. Probably he will be sent to Fort Huachuca for treatment. Mr. Klein has rendered such excellent service in the regiment, whose band is now acknowledged to be one of the very best in the Army, that his illness and consequent absence from duty will be a distinct loss to us all. His right side is affected, but we hope that before long he will be able to return to duty. His sunny disposition and constant hard work have endeared him to the 18th, with which he has served for so many years, and we offer him our best wishes for a rapid recovery. We shall miss him.

First Sergeants Smeltz, Harrell, Wells and Brady and Sergeant Norton have taken apartments for their families, who have arrived in Douglas. Sergeant Major Eccles, who has just completed his examination for ordnance sergeant, expects his wife soon.

The entire 6th Brigade has arrived now from Naco and camp is fast taking on the appearance of permanency. There are also here the 9th Cavalry and the 1st Battalion of the 6th Field Artillery, besides a detachment of the Signal Corps, who are erecting a wireless station in camp. At Agua Prieta are General Calles and one thousand of his men behind barbed wire entanglements charged with electricity. They have some artillery and are strongly entrenched. No hostile forces are in the immediate vicinity, but General Cabral is reported to have arrived within eight miles with 1,500 men. General Maytorena has occupied the town of Naco (Mexico) with a small force of mounted men. The people of Douglas expect a struggle soon for possession of Agua Prieta, really a part of the city of Douglas. The 9th Cavalry is patrolling the border and all is quiet at present. The troops in camp here are performing the usual duties.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 7, 1915.

Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Shaw, who have been visiting their parents, Major and Mrs. Martin, Soldiers' Home, have returned to their home in Tiffin, Mo. Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman gave a beautifully appointed pink luncheon for forty guests at her home on Meade avenue on Tuesday. Mrs. Nuttman was assisted by Mrs. E. D. Lysle, of the city. The guests were Mesdames Landers, Hayne, Eaton, Orton, Willard, H. L. Roberts, White, Hardaway, Myers, Winnie, E. E. Fuller, Grant, Tyner, Maxey, Little, Perkins, Kerriek, Naylor, Gienty, Herbst, Eltinge, Dixon, Lysle, Griffith, of St. Louis, Mo.; Farr, Mitchell, and the Misses Porter, Phelps and Mitchell and Mrs. Eastman. The place-cards were Valentines, the exchange of which caused much amusement.

Mrs. E. D. Scott entertained the Monday evening bridge club at her home. The first prize was won by Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, second by Mrs. Eastman, and third by Mrs. R. H. Hearn. Major and Mrs. L. S. Sorley gave a dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene and for Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts, Major and Mrs. White, Major and Mrs. Wright, Majors Anderson, Johnson and Morrow and Captain Lanza. Mrs. Effie Van Tuyl, who will leave during the month for San Francisco to preside as hostess of the Kansas building at the Panama Exposition, was the honoree at a handsome farewell tea tendered her by the Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, D.A.R., at the home of Miss Helen Phelps on Ottawa street. Several hundred friends called and enjoyed the occasion, which was one of great beauty. Flags and red carnations were used in decorating the rooms. The guests were received by Mrs. Van Tuyl, Mrs. Cyrus D. Lloyd, regent of the chapter, Miss Phelps and Mrs. Frank W. Bartlett.

Col. and Mrs. Bailey and Capt. and Mrs. Comstock gave a dinner Sunday evening in honor of their guests, Mrs. Clayton and Miss Phillips, and for Miss Evelyn Bailey, Lieuts. J. W. Byron, Y. G. Vallatta, E. A. Miller, Jr., and Mr. Edgar Hopkins. Capt. and Mrs. Rudolph E. Smyser are visiting Mrs. Smyser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Craig, of the city, before departing for Fort Bliss, Texas, where Captain Smyser will join his regiment.

Mrs. Herschel Tupes entertained informally on Tuesday after-

noon in honor of Mrs. Allen J. Greer. Mrs. R. J. Maxey gave a large bridge party on Wednesday. The house was decorated with white narcissus and maiden-hair fern. The prizes were won by Mesdames H. S. Kerriek, H. A. Drum, T. W. Griffith, of St. Louis; R. H. Hearn, G. A. Herbst and Mrs. Ryland. Other guests were Mesdames Hayne, Moorman, Davids, Myers, Smith, Dixon, Ward, Stahl, Farr, Billingslea, Scott, Gienty, Nuttman, Spaulding, Creary, Mitchell and Miss Shug Reaume. Mrs. T. W. Griffith, of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. O. W. B. Farr.

Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Haskell had dinner Saturday for Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Major and Mrs. Upton and Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum. Mrs. George A. Herbst entertained forty guests at a buffet luncheon Thursday. The tables were daintily decorated with baskets of red roses. Mrs. Herbst was assisted by Mesdames Fuller, Eaton, Hayne, Drum, Sorley and Miss Shug Reaume. Miss Potter and Miss Turpin, of Baltimore, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Rodney. Mrs. Wheeler gave a delightful bridge party on Thursday for Misses Potter and Turpin. Prizes were won by Mesdames Orton and Gregory. Several officers joined for tea. Mrs. Ola W. Bell and infant daughter leave Feb. 14 for St. Louis, Mo., to visit Mrs. Bell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Paulin.

Mrs. Henry A. Greene was the motif of a large and beautiful reception and tea given at the officers' new mess on Wednesday from four until six by Mrs. J. L. Griffes and Mrs. J. G. Hannah. Pink was the predominating color of the decorations. Mrs. H. L. Roberts and Mrs. William P. Bispham presided over the tea table and Mrs. L. S. Sorley served salad. Others assisting were Mesdames Spaulding and Mann, and the Misses Corniskey, Bailey, Seales, White, Kean, Billy, Seales, Mary and Lottie Fuller. Mrs. Batesman, daughter of Chaplain Batesman, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. O. Winnia.

Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Crawford gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. H. La T. Cavanaugh, Capt. and Mrs. Tyner and Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Davids. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry and daughter arrived Sunday from New York and are guests of Major R. W. McCloughry, of the city. They are en route to Fort Riley, Kas., where Lieutenant Henry will be stationed. Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Eastman had dinner for Capt. and Mesdames Cavanaugh, Eltinge, Hugh A. Drum, Miss Shug Reaume, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic D. Bolman and Lieut. O. S. Albright.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mann had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Gienty, Capt. and Mrs. Hearn entertained on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. J. R. Kean, Miss Martha Kean, Capt. and Mrs. Billingslea, Miss Billingslea, Capt. and Mrs. Greer, Captain Beacham. Mrs. Nuttman entertained at bridge on Saturday evening for Mrs. T. W. Griffith.

A most brilliant reception and dance were given by Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Herron for Miss Lydia Fuller Friday, Feb. 5, at which eighty guests were entertained. All the rooms were gay with pink and white roses. These colors, favorites of the bride-elect, were charmingly carried out in the decorations and supper appointments. Mrs. Herron wore a pale green chiffon over white satin and Miss Fuller's gown was a lovely one of cerise crepe de Chine. Linck's orchestra furnished music and the guests danced until the wee sma' hours. Those present were Gen. and Mrs. Greene, Col. and Mesdames Fuller, Holbrook and Kean and some four-score other officers and ladies.

A smoker was given to the field officers' class at the Officers' Club Saturday by the staff, the line, and the signal classes. A number of other people were invited from town and post to assist in making fires. Mrs. Landers entertained several friends at bridge on Saturday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. C. O. Winnia gave a supper and dance Saturday in honor of their guest, Miss Batesman, and for Misses Knight, Martha Kean, Evelyn Bailey, Virginia Boyle, Young, Carolyn Billingslea, Georgia Fuller, Lottie Fuller, Mary Fuller, Eloise Fields, Shug Reaume, Seales, Corniskey, White, Major S. A. Cheney, Captains Beacham, Lanza, Taylor, Mc Masters, Oden, Lieutenants Hamilton, Millar, Jr., Wheeler, Byron, Clark, Albright and Spaulding.

Miss Evelyn Bailey gave a large buffet supper Sunday for Miss Margaret Phillips, of Highland Park, Ill., and Mrs. George R. Clayton, of Lima, Ohio. The guests were the Misses Kean, White, Corniskey, Billingslea, Georgia, Lottie and Mary Fuller, Batesman, Boyle, Young, Seales, Fields, Knight, Reaume, Bellamy, Captains Oden, Lanza, Tyler, Beacham, Majors Taylor and Chandler, of the New York Militia; Lieutenants Wheeler, Vallatta, Millar, Byron, Gutensohn, Clark, Moore, Hamilton, Mc Masters, Albright, Spaulding, Mr. Don Miller, Mr. William Mears and Mr. Edgar Hopkins, of Leavenworth.

TWELFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Nogales, Ariz., Feb. 5, 1915.

The 12th Infantry is enjoying the mild winter climate of Nogales. Tennis is enjoyed here all during the winter and new courts have just been completed in camp. The game has many enthusiasts among the officers, and until our own courts were built many games were enjoyed in the courts of Nogales, whose owners hospitably offered them. A number of officers' families are here. Lieut. and Mrs. John Pullman, with their three children, are living in one of the Mira Monte cottages, and have entertained at a series of delightful dinners.

Many regrets are expressed that Col. Richard M. Blatchford is to leave the regiment. He will go to Fort Sill, Okla., this week, to become commandant of the School of Musketry. Several officers have their automobiles here and many delightful trips are enjoyed. A most interesting drive is the thirty-six mile trip to the Tumacacari Mission.

The bride of the regiment is Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood, sister of Mrs. Walter S. Greacen. Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwood and Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen have taken the country place of Mr. Bayze, on the Tucson road. Mrs. James B. Nalle gave a tea last week for Mesdames Marquart, Walker, Pullman, Riley, Donaldson, and Mrs. Wood, Powell and Greacen.

The big glowworms, Morley avenue, near camp, which were occupied by Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Powell and Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Nalle, were entirely destroyed by fire on Dec. 31. The fire originated in the kitchen flue of Dr. Powell's house and occurred while they were out horseback riding. They have taken two of the newly completed Dunbar cottages on Arroyo boulevard. Mrs. N. W. Riley and Mrs. C. A. Donaldson have apartments at the National Hotel.

Dr. J. L. Bell, M.R.C., relieved at his own request and ordered to his home in San Francisco, has been succeeded by Dr. F. H. Mills, M.R.C., whose permanent station is Jackson Barracks, La. Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Walker and two children are living in one of the Mira Monte cottages. Little Helen Pullman, oldest child of Lieut. and Mrs. John Pullman, ill for some time, is on the road to recovery. Mrs. Peter E. Marquart has arrived from San Francisco and has apartments at the National Hotel. Mrs. William A. Powell gave a thimble party last week.

Mrs. John R. Walker gave a tea last week in honor of Mrs. Peter E. Marquart. The house was artistically decorated. Present: Mesdames Marquart, Otto Herrold, Phil Herrold, Eilers, Nalle, Greacen, Pullman, Riley, Donaldson, Rockwood and Powell. Many of the ladies enjoy horseback riding, and there are some fine roads and magnificent scenery around Nogales. Capt. John R. Barber, M.C., and Mrs. Barber, from Fort Huachuca, were guests of Lieut. S. D. Smith at the Cavalry camp last week. Captain Barber came down as a member of the Infantry Examining Board. Before returning to Huachuca they spent several days at Tucson, making the trip from Nogales in the "Citizen's" automobile.

Lieut. H. C. Phelps, here last week for examination, has returned to Yuma. Lieut. W. F. Hoy took his examination at the same time. Capt. F. W. Benteen's kitchen in camp was partially destroyed by fire last week, it having been caused by an explosion in the gasoline cooking stove. Lieut. S. D. Smith, 10th Cav., took his examination for the grade of captain last week and expects to go on leave the middle of this month. Mrs. Peter E. Marquart, Mrs. C. A. Donaldson and Mrs. N. W. Riley gave a charming violet tea on Thursday at the National Hotel. Present: Mesdames Rockwood, Nalle, Walker, Pullman, Powell, Greacen and Donohoe. Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. McMurdo, from Fort Huachuca, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Tompkins at the Cavalry camp last week. The weekly dances at the Santa Cruz Club are enjoyable affairs, a great many of the officers and their wives often attending. Nogales people are most hospitable and have been delightfully so toward the 12th Infantry.

Mrs. N. W. Riley is out again after a short illness. Chaplain James M. Webb has returned from a leave of two months

spent with his family in San Francisco. Capt. F. G. Knabenshue is on leave in San Francisco. There are many rumors that the regiment will soon return to the Presidio of San Francisco, so as to be there for the opening of the exposition. Capt. William A. Powell, very ill with diphtheria for several weeks, is now out again.

Mrs. John Pullman gave a surprise party last week in honor of Lieutenant Pullman's birthday. Much merriment was caused by the numerous birthday gifts which the guests presented to Lieutenant Pullman, most of them being mechanical toys. Mrs. Rockwood poured coffee and Mrs. Greacen served salad. Present: Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle, Dr. and Mrs. Powell, Captain Kinnison, Captain Wright, Lieutenant Gillis, Lieuts. and Mesdames Donaldson, Riley, Greacen and Rockwood. Mrs. Selwyn D. Smith and her mother, Mrs. May, who have spent the summer in camp with Lieutenant Smith, 10th Cav., have returned to Fort Huachuca.

The officers and their families form many congenial parties to attend the "movies" at the Lyric Theater. Very good vaudeville is also seen there.

Capt. C. F. Humphrey, recently returned from San Francisco, where he was operated on at the Letterman Hospital, left Monday on a three months' leave with his family in California. He has been transferred to the 24th Infantry and sails for Manila on the May transport. Capt. M. A. Elliott's order assigning him to the 10th Infantry in the Canal Zone has been revoked and he sails on the April transport for Manila, to join the 8th Infantry. Capt. F. G. Knabenshue's tour as adjutant having expired, Capt. H. L. Kinnison has been appointed adjutant. Capt. C. S. Babcock, 10th Cav., was a guest at the Cavalry camp last week. He was en route from Naco to Fort Huachuca.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1915.

Col. J. D. Barrette is on duty again after being laid up for two weeks as a result of a bad fall off the icy steps when he received a deep gash in his forehead and other bruises, besides having the gripe. Capt. E. L. Glasgow, fort commander, has returned from Fort Monroe, where he went for examination for promotion and has been ill. Little Billy Glasgow is convalescing from pneumonia.

The post bridge club met with Capt. and Mrs. J. W. McKie last time, prizes going to Mrs. G. I. Jones, Capt. F. W. Stopford and Lieut. W. B. Boatwright. The previous meeting was at quarters of Mr. and Mrs. La Forge, when the highest scores were held by Mrs. J. W. McKie, Capt. G. I. Jones and Mr. La Forge. The bowling season for the officers was opened when Lieutenants Montgomery, Bull and Weeks invited all the line to the bowling alley and to have a "rabbit" later at the bachelors' quarters. Only a few were able to accept, including Miss Barrette, Capt. and Mrs. Stopford, Captain Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Weggenmann and Lieutenant Payne. Last week, on officers' night, more people joined the former number, and the scores improved. Capt. R. H. Jordan had a supper at his quarters for all later, and dancing was enjoyed to the music of his electric piano.

Mrs. Jones entertained the auction club Jan. 29. Prize-winners were Miss Biddle and Mrs. McKie. Mrs. Boatwright was hostess for the bridge club Feb. 3, Mrs. Weggenmann and Mrs. Boatwright having highest scores. Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Boatwright, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Weggenmann, Lieut. L. B. Weeks and Dr. Bull.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Ruben, Jr., gave a Valentine dinner Saturday for Capt. R. H. Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones, Lieut. J. R. Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Boatwright. Lieut. Charles M. Wood is back on duty again from the Walter Reed Hospital. Lieut. W. K. Richard has joined and is at the bachelors' quarters. Last evening a special boat was run to New London, for the benefit of the large number who wished to see the performance of "Twin Beds." From this post Capt. and Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Weggenmann, Lieutenant Montgomery and Dr. Bull went over.

Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Worcester, at Fort Terry, have returned from leave spent in New York. Capt. and Mrs. G. L. Wertenbaker and supper Sunday night for Major James A. Shipton and Capt. and Mrs. Worcester. Those who were over from Fort Terry for "Twin Beds" last night included Major Shipton, Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Capt. and Mrs. Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, Miss Perrin, Lieutenants Walsh, Halbert and Samson. Many soldiers went over from the district.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1915.

Major and Mrs. Bandholtz gave a charming dinner party on Saturday in compliment to Major and Mrs. Bradley and family. Miss Francis Bradley, who is attending college at Bryn Mawr, Pa., is at Fort Porter for a visit of a few days. She will visit Major and Mrs. Bradley in Panama in June. Mrs. S. S. Paine gave a delightful luncheon party last week for Mrs. Laurence V. Frazier, who is glad to have Captain Frazier stationed in her home city.

Mrs. Mitchell entertained her card club last Saturday; in the evening Mrs. Paine invited friends for auction bridge. Miss Sheekles, of Washington, D.C., arrived yesterday, and unfortunately Captain Bastion was just leaving for Fort Ontario for detached service. Miss Sheekles is a sister of Mrs. Bastion and they may go to Fort Ontario if Captain Bastion can secure quarters for them.

Lieut. Harvey H. Fletcher in honor of his guest, Mr. Atcherson, a civil engineer, gave a handsome stag dinner Saturday. Mr. Atcherson has been in Panama for some time and gave a very interesting account of life and work at the Canal Zone. Lieutenant Fletcher's guests were Mr. Atcherson, Captain Paine, Lieutenants Mason, Keller and Moody. The annual ball of Co. F, 74th, N.G.N.Y., was a brilliant affair and never did the grand hour of the handsome army look more beautiful than on last Friday evening. The proceeds of the ball went to the Children's Aid Society. Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Lieutenant Bandholtz, their dinner guests, Captain Paine, Lieut. and Mrs. Moody, Lieut. and Mrs. Keller, were those at Fort Porter who attended the ball.

For the last week Fort Porter has been almost covered with a sheet of ice and snow.

Quartermaster Sergeant Eastern was called last week to his home by the death of his mother. The Sergeant has the kindest sympathy of those at Fort Porter.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 7, 1915.

Capt. J. M. Craig has been relieved duty as assistant adjutant and made post exchange officer, relieving Lieut. F. H. Burr, assigned to 23d Recruit Company. Lieut. J. G. Tyndall was appointed assistant adjutant. Mrs. C. L. Foster, who has been spending the winter in New Orleans visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kostmeyer, returned to Jefferson Barracks Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham gave a Welsh rabbit supper after the bowling on Monday for Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. A. M. Wetherill, H. G. Humphreys, J. M. Craig, Mrs. J. A. McAlister and Miss Ethel Jones. Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall and Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith.

After the roller skating on Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Farmer gave a Welsh rabbit supper for Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Lieuts. J. G. Donovan and G. C. Keleher. Capt. A. M. Wetherill left Friday for Laredo, Texas, with a detachment of recruits. Lieut. J. G. Donovan had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan and Lieut. G. C. Keleher. Betsy McAlister, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister, is recovering from an attack of gripe. Mrs. G. V. Runkle has been confined to the house for a week with bronchitis.

Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, of the Devon Hotel, St. Louis, left Wednesday for Fort Leavenworth to visit Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr. Colonel Griffith formerly was on duty at Jefferson Barracks. Since his retirement he and Mrs. Griffith have been living in St. Louis.

The vaudeville performance given Thursday evening by the enlisted men in connection with the regular moving picture show was largely attended and generously applauded.

GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM B. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY
KING & KING
 Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
 728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.
 ARTISTS' MATERIALS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 Catalogues of our various departments on request.
 NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

Army Mutual Aid Association

Total amount paid beneficiaries, \$2,141,806.87
 Reserve..... 374,985.56
 One fixed amount of insurance, 3,000.00

An Association of Army Officers governed entirely by Army Officers.
 Payment to the beneficiaries is made within a few hours after a member's death.

Apply to the Post Adjutant or Surgeon for application blank, or write to the Secretary, Room 295 War Department, Washington, D. C.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS
 542 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W. corner 45th St., NEW YORK

2ND LIEUT. COAST ART. desires transfer with 2ND LIEUT. FIELD ART., rank 1912. WILL PAY \$500 BONUS. Address P. D. Q., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

WANTED: To hear from retired N.C. officers or others regarding good opening as POST EXCHANGE STEWARD. Address: W., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

WANTED TO TRANSFER TO SERVICE SCHOOL DETACHMENT: 1 photographer, preferably acquainted with moving picture work, 1 clerk with knowledge of library work, 1 clerk apt at figures, 1 printer (type setter). Good pay for proper man. Address: Secretary, School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG. 420 pages, 9"x11" illustrated, mailed 25c (stamps). Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York.

PRINTING, Organization and Exchange, Work a Specialty. The Eagle Press, "Service Printers," Portland, Me., E. W. Kilbourne, Prop. (Formerly Sergt. U.S.A. 1898-1914).

RETIRED ARMY OFFICER speaking fluently Spanish and French DESIRES PLACE AS INSTRUCTOR OR COMMANDANT. Write E. F. G., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

2ND LIEUT. 12TH INFANTRY, rank from June 12, 1914, home station Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., would like to transfer with 2ND LIEUT. OF CAVALRY. BONUS to be given. Address K. J., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

PREPARATION FOR West Point, Annapolis, 2nd Lieut. Army or Marine Corps, Assistant paymaster (Navy), or Cadet Revenue Cutter Service, Sergeants, all grades.

EXAMINATIONS

We instruct by correspondence or in class. School has record of unbroken success. Request Catalog B—tells all about
MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD

THE ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

The prospects are that the 2,500-h.p. Diesel oil engines now being built at the New York Navy Yard will be ready for a shop test by April or May. These engines are designed for the Maumee, an oiler, which it is expected will be put into commission some time next summer. The Diesel engine in general characteristics is like the gasoline engine, only that it uses oil instead of gasoline and its inventors claim can be used for battleships. The test in the Maumee will be a step in the direction of equipping battleships with this new type of engine, which, if it proves to be a success, will create a greater change in battleship construction than any improvement in machinery of recent date. No boilers are required by the Diesel engine, which gets its power directly from the oil. This not only economizes space, but saves fuel and increases the space available for other uses. It may also permit an increase in the thickness of armor for dreadnoughts and extend the sailing radius of a battleship.

Capt. John B. Ross, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., has been ordered to Detroit to inspect the armored automobile which has been built at the Packard Automobile Works after plans developed by an inventor in its employ. It is now ready to submit it to the Government. This season's Army Appropriation bill carries \$50,000 for the purchase of armored motor cars and the Ordnance Department of the Army has been working on plans for armored cars for some time. Although the Ordnance officers have not yet fully matured their plans, in all probability they will decide to construct armor and general equipment for cars that can be placed on any of

JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street
 Philadelphia

MAKERS OF
 High-Grade
 Uniforms and
 Accoutrements
 for Officers
 of the Army, Navy
 and Marine Corps

New Illustrated Army Catalog now ready

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 704 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W.



CHAS. R. HOE, Jr.

Specialist on Insurance for the Services

Best Life and Accident Policies and at Lowest Rates

80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY. Phone 3059 John

ARMY-NAVY ACADEMY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SPECIAL COACHING for commissions in the Army, Navy, Pay Corps, Marine Corps, etc.; and for entrance exams for West Point and Annapolis.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS in all recent exams. VAST MAJORITY OF COMMISSIONS won by our pupils. FIRST PLACE IN EVERY BRANCH of Service.

Catalogs. M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.

the standard chassis or framework of automobiles. Then the Government manufacture could be limited to the upper part of the car and in the event of war it could secure the most expensive feature of the car from any automobile factory. As soon as the plans of the Ordnance Department are fully matured the Secretary of War will probably purchase a few armored cars for experimental purposes. In Europe there is practically no limitation as to the weight of the cars. The bridges are strong enough and the country generally is well drained so that the heaviest cars can be built. An 8,000-pound armored car will probably be the limit of weight for this country. With this car it is thought that two machine-guns, ammunition and six or eight men can be carried. The armor will be of the same character that is now used on the carriages of field artillery. This will resist the fire of small-arms and shrapnel. No car can be built which could not be placed out of commission by one well directed shot from a 3-inch field gun. Armored cars in the European war have been used only for scouting purposes. They have not been kept on the firing line in a battle and have been kept constantly in motion so that they could not be located by field artillery fire.

The Secretary of War has decided to send a squadron of Cavalry and a battalion of Field Artillery to the San Francisco Exposition. The headquarters and Troops C, E, F, G, H, I, and machine-gun troops of the 1st Cavalry will probably be selected for this duty and be moved from Monterey, although the matter will be left largely in the hands of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the Western Department. A battalion to be selected by Major Gen. William H. Carter from the 1st Field Artillery will be transferred temporarily from the Hawaiian Department to San Francisco. According to estimates it will be cheaper to send troops that are available for the service from Honolulu than from any other post of Field Artillery.

Orders were issued by the War Department, Feb. 10, for the release of the 1st Squadron and machine-gun troop of the 5th Cavalry, from strike duty in Arkansas. The troops, in command of Major N. F. McClure, will return to Fort Sheridan. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, upon authority of the Secretary, wired Major McClure as to the advisability of withdrawing his command from Arkansas. Upon being advised by Major McClure that there was no longer any reason why the troops should be kept in the strike district, General Scott issued the order for the movement.

The government of Spain has been authorized by Parliament to purchase four submarines for the Spanish navy from a builder in the United States, according to a dispatch from Madrid.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

Although no formal hearing or meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs has been called to consider the Naval Personnel bill, the recommendations of the Navy Department are being carefully studied by individual members of the committee. Chairman Padgett and Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois have been giving special attention to the bill with a view to determining whether it solves the problem that has grown out of the abolition of the "Plucking Board" and the general condition of the personnel of the Navy. Mr. Britten says: "Now that the 'Plucking Board' has been abolished it will be necessary for the Committee on Naval Affairs of the next Congress to give immediate consideration to a new personnel act, which will provide an adequate flow of promotion in the line, and will also improve the act of 1899, which in many respects requires alteration in order to work in harmony with Navy conditions to-day. The question is a very complex one, and I will be pleased to hear from those interested in the legislation so as to get their point of view."

Both the Navy Department and Congress appear to be deeply in earnest in their efforts to effect adequate and comprehensive personnel legislation which will remove the congested condition which now threatens the lower grades, and will create a steady, healthy flow of promotion in all grades and in all corps, and which will automatically adjust itself to future requirements of the Service.

The bill which has been framed by this board and approved by the Navy Department, meets both requirements; this is probably the result of more consistent, careful, all around consideration, and is more comprehensive in its scope, than any bill which has heretofore been prepared or presented to Congress. The Personnel Board has endeavored, apparently successfully, to frame a bill in which all grades and corps have received due consideration, and which provides for the equalization of promotion in the various corps as far as possible. The bill stands as a well rounded-out, complete structure in strong contrast to the large number of special legislative bills in favor of various corps which have heretofore characterized personnel legislation.

Not only does the bill itself merit commendation, but it would seem that it has been submitted at a most propitious time; it seems reasonably sure that during the present session the "Plucking Board" will be legislated out of existence. At the present moment an extra session of Congress seems highly probable, in which event the Naval Committee would be afforded adequate opportunity to carefully consider the bill and any proposed amendments. These facts, taken in connection with the present attitude of the Navy Department, and of Congress, toward personnel legislation, renders its favorable consideration highly probable.

Despite the care with which the bill has been prepared, there are doubtless criticisms, many of which would be valuable. The JOURNAL, therefore, suggests that now is the time for every officer in the service to get behind the bill and in case there are criticisms or suggestions, now is the time to submit them, rather than later when every comment is merely destructive criticism. The bill was published in the JOURNAL under date of Jan. 30, page 696. Constructive criticism is always of value, and now is the time when the bill should receive the fullest criticism from the Service-at-large, in order that any defects may be eliminated before its enactment into a statute, and any omissions may be filled. To use an old aphorism, it is a case of "Speak now or forever after hold your peace."

The columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are opened to suggestions which will be welcomed by the Department and Congress. These suggestions should be made at an early date, as after the bill has been agreed to in the House Committee it will be difficult to secure any changes. At present the minds of the members of the Committee are open to suggestions that will improve the bill.

In discussing the bill officers should bear in mind that it will be almost impossible to secure the passage of any legislation that will make a large increase in the cost of maintaining the Navy. Any scheme which will make much increase in the cost of the personnel of the Navy will not meet with the approval of the majority of the members of the House Committee. The officers of the Navy should be willing to accept a half a loaf rather than no bread at all. Another consideration that should be borne in mind is that all legislation is the result of compromise. An ideal bill cannot be passed and no law on the statute books has ever met with the approval of every one concerned. Just at present the House Committee is very much impressed with the plan of the Department for an active reserve list. This idea originated with Chairman Padgett of the Naval

Affairs Committee. At the same time if any argument can be produced which will show that this is undesirable Chairman Padgett is not so wedded to his plan that he might not change his attitude towards the active reserve list. The bill will be regarded as it should be, with regard to the interest of the Navy as a whole. Those who desire something more should understand that future amendments are possible and the passage of the bill as it is a step in advance.

NAVAL DEFICIENCIES REVEALED.

Satisfactory as it is to see the present nation-wide discussion of the question of national defense, one feature of it is almost distressing. We refer to the disposition in some quarters to assume that the present agitation has brought to light facts as to our unpreparedness that a general conspiracy has sought to conceal. For example, the New York Tribune has suddenly aroused itself to ask in a tone of grieved surprise: "Now that the shortcomings of our Navy have become public property, how did such conditions remain secret? Why did not some one in the Navy tell us what was wrong? What do we develop experts at Annapolis for if not to advise the nation what to do?"

When a newspaper of the standing of the Tribune can display such ignorance, is it any wonder that some friends of the Navy doubt whether they will ever be able to pierce the crust of misinformation that seems to envelop the public mind? One can scarcely blame the Man in the Street for indifference as to the condition of the Navy when the editor of one of America's greatest newspapers writes himself down as utterly lacking in information respecting the repeated, practically constant, efforts of Navy officers to get before the American people the facts now coming out.

As already explained in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the General Board of the Navy in 1904 was instructed to prepare such a plan as would give the United States a Navy adequate to present requirements and future possibilities. The Board submitted its report and proceeded from year to year, in accordance with its instructions, to recommend the number of ships Congress should authorize in order to keep the actual construction up to the requirements of the policy formulated by the Board. The ships recommended to Congress from 1904 to 1914, inclusive, included all types from the biggest battleships to colliers. Congress put its "enlightened" civilian wisdom against the scientific knowledge of the highly trained members of the General Board, and persistently cut down the number of ships asked for. We can perhaps best show the Tribune how Congress has slighted the advice of the General Board and how Congress itself has known from year to year that it has been making a travesty of our naval construction policy, by placing in tabular form the recommendations of the General Board and the performances of Congress. We have taken the period 1904-07 as illustrative of the apathy of Congress, although any other period until the present time would show a similar discrepancy between that asked for and that granted.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Total 4 years.
Total ships, all types, recommended by General Board	15	27	23	20	85
Total authorized by Congress	14	2	12	3	31
Battleships asked for by Board	2	3	3	2	10
Battleships authorized by Congress	1	2	1	1	5

This table shows that in four years the ships of all classes authorized by Congress were only a little more than a third of those recommended by the General Board, or exactly thirty-six per cent., while the proportion of battleships authorized to those asked for was fifty per cent. In the decade, 1904-1914, the General Board recommended a total of 326 ships of all classes and Congress authorized only 153, or twenty fewer than half. Each year the recommendations of the Board and the demands of the Navy Department have been discussed at Congressional committee hearings which have been reported stenographically and republished in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and other newspapers. If the public has not been informed it is because the popular mind has been distracted from the consideration of the question of national defense by the howlings of the peace people that there would be no more war and by the belief that Uncle Sam can "lick all creation" prepared or unprepared.

The Navy has two great departments, that of material and that of personnel. The preceding table shows how "nobly" Congress has responded to the urgings of the General Board as to the property needed for the Navy. If the Tribune had only to read the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute and other Service publications it would have learned how thoroughly the shortcomings of the United States Navy in the matter of personnel have been set before the American people. Just as a horse can be led to water but cannot be made to drink, so the facts as to our naval deficiencies may be laid before the Tribune and the American people without any guarantee that such presentation will be effective in convincing them of the need of changing the existing conditions and reforming the methods now in operation. We could fill a large space with the titles alone of essays, papers and appeals from officers of the Navy during the last dozen years in the interest of more ships and more men. Repre-

sentative Hobson, a former officer of the Navy, has repeatedly in speeches in the House brought forward the shortages of the Navy in material and men, pointing his statements with timely references to the probability of war in the Pacific, and the net result of his admirable fearlessness in this respect has been clumsy attempts at editorial witticisms at his expense, instead of compliments for his courage. Instead of the present agitation having disclosed facts which naval people have been scheming to conceal, it has, on the contrary, disclosed the depth of the prevailing ignorance in the United States regarding what is necessary to give us a proper and adequate Navy, despite professional attempts to enlighten the public.

There is and has been much popular misunderstanding of the functions and powers of the General Board of the Navy. Some have imagined that it has a certain authority which it has never possessed. Hence it is interesting to find that in the debate in the House on Jan. 29 on the Naval Appropriation bill Representative Hobson gave a lucid explanation of the objects of the Board in answer to a question by Mr. Oldfield. "That board is established only by regulations, not by statute," said Mr. Hobson. "It is a general accommodation board and is used for a lot of miscellaneous duties in the Navy. There are three active members of it, and one of these has the question of general plans, but it has no provision for working out complete plans. Most of the time that board is working on knotty problems for the Navy and the Government at large. At the present time two of those three members of the board are occupied by duty with the State Department looking up precedents on international law involved in neutrality. In other navies they will have twenty, thirty, forty or fifty officers and assistants trained to this work [making plans], giving themselves over to this work exclusively all the time. We need not expect that one or two or even several officers' sporadic work on general plans could answer." In this debate Mr. Hobson bitterly arraigned the President and the Secretary of State for "being the chief obstacles to the establishment of a Council of National Defense," although in the platform of the Democratic party adopted by the convention at Baltimore that nominated President Wilson such a council is one of the planks.

PIERCING VERSUS EXPLOSIVE SHELLS.

While stories as to the use in the European war of some new type of high explosive shell are being printed, the ordnance manufacturers of the United States are working night and day turning out armor-piercing projectiles for Great Britain. Of course, the American concerns, on account of the agitation in Congress relative to the exportation of munitions of war to Europe, are not advertising their business, but if the Committee on Naval Affairs has any doubt as to whether the European nations still consider armor-piercing projectiles effective in naval warfare they can secure an abundance of evidence from a factory which is only across the Potomac from the Capital city. It is no secret among officers of the Navy that an order of 2,000 12-inch armor-piercing projectiles of the same type used in the U. S. Navy has been completed and the projectiles will shortly be shipped to England. And this is said to be only a small part of the large amount being manufactured by the Washington concern for European nations. Other concerns have similar orders and every American ordnance factory is being run at its full capacity on orders for armor-piercing projectiles.

A number of years ago England and Japan made experiments with several types of high explosives of the general character of the Isham shell, which was recently tested before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs by the Fiske Board. After giving this type of projectile the most thorough test it has been abandoned and an inquiry of the Navy Department from the foreign manufacturers develops the fact that none of the European concerns is producing the so-called torpedo or high explosive shells. The subject was thoroughly investigated by the naval attachés of this country stationed in Europe before the war. From every attaché came the report that high explosive or co-called torpedo naval shells had not been a success.

A serious feature of the agitation is the demand of some members of Congress to know just how effective the armor-piercing projectiles are at various ranges. If there is a valuable secret connected with the Navy it is this. Very wisely Admiral Fiske in replying to the inquiry of Congress contented himself with simply saying that in his opinion the armor-piercing projectiles of the U. S. Navy are as effective as those of any other navy. Nothing would have pleased the foreign naval attachés more than a statement from such a high authority as to what actual experiments had demonstrated as to the effect against armor plate of the various types of projectiles and shells now in use in the Navy. The refusal of Admiral Fiske to go into detail on this secret appears to have incensed some of the Members of Congress. One might easily imagine from their attitude on the question that they are seeking to divulge the secrets of the U. S. Navy for the benefit of foreign powers.

Much has been said in Congress and in our daily press about our Army reserve of sixteen men, all in attempts to discredit the wisdom and practicability of the reserve laws, which makes the four following provisions for securing soldiers for an Army reserve: (1) Those fur-

loughed to the Army Reserve [at their own request] at the expiration of three years' service with the organization of which they shall have formed a part. (2) Those furloughed to the Army Reserve after four years' service with the organization of which they have formed a part. (3) Those who re-enlist in the Army Reserve at the expiration of a seven-year term of enlistment. (4) Those who, being honorably discharged soldiers of the Regular Army, enlist in the Army Reserve. This became a law on Aug. 24, 1912, and its provisions became effective in the War Department on Nov. 1 of that year, and in addition to the above, the Act provided the enlistment in the Army should be seven years instead of three, as it formerly had been. Hence it is clear that men will be received into the reserve through the first channel only, beginning Nov. 1, 1915; through the second channel beginning Nov. 1, 1916; and through the third, Nov. 1, 1919. And to expect earlier results, or to insinuate that those responsible for the law did, is foolish. The Government will, after Nov. 1, 1915, secure the service of all soldiers who enlist or have enlisted since Nov. 1, 1912, for three or four years in the reserve or, as they may elect to remain the full seven years in active service, an equal number of years in the active service. The fourth clause of the law referred to makes provisions whereby soldiers who have served in the Army may, at a later date, enter the reserve—and it is presumed this is the source of the sixteen men.

To straighten out a number of the details for the defense of the Panama Canal, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, will probably make a trip to the Canal Zone some time in March. There is much difference of opinion as to how the troops should be stationed on the canal and as to whether a department should be created for the Canal Zone. The minimum peace garrison of the canal as provided for in the General Staff's plan of organization of the land forces will consist of three regiments of Infantry at maximum strength, one battalion of Field Artillery, one squadron of Cavalry, one Signal company, one Engineer company, one ambulance company, one field hospital and eighteen companies of Coast Artillery. This force will amount to almost a division, and it is being urged that a department should be created for the Canal Zone and that a major general should be put in command. Aside from its strength, the garrison will be one of great importance from a strategic standpoint. It is urged that it should be made as independent as the forces in the Philippines. Aside from this, there is the troublesome question of quartering the troops. The suggestion is made that in its effort to economize by using old buildings the distribution of the troops on the canal is not satisfactory from a tactical point of view. Several plans have been discussed for a change in the stationing of the troops, so that they will be better prepared to defend the canal. It is stated that the Secretary of War is anxious that General Wood should visit the canal and make a report on the entire subject, with a view to submitting some plan to Congress at the next session.

An electrician sergeant suggests that one means of securing eligibles for commissions in a reserve would be by encouraging the non-commissioned staff officers of the Army to prepare for the examinations and training them to fill the position in time of war. He says: "At present in a good many posts throughout the Service the N.C.S. are not required to have pistol practice and in general are sadly neglected in regard to the military end of their profession. A great number of the N.C.S.O. would make excellent officers for the reserve not only through their general military knowledge and training, but through having special ability in some technical branch. While it is true that regulations covering examinations show that these men are eligible, they need more encouragement, and are worthy of some further consideration by 'the powers that be.'"

In a hearing on the Fortifications bill General Weaver said that owing to the shallowness of water at Rockaway Beach and near by it would be impossible for battleships to reach such close proximity to New York. He added, however, that should the channel be deepened in that vicinity New York could be successfully attacked, as reported. Such an attack could not be made in the opinion of General Weaver until the American fleet had been destroyed or decisively beaten. Testimony of Generals Weaver and Crozier was that to the extent of their capacity the seacoast defenses of the United States are as strong as any in the world. General Weaver practically agreed to the contention repeatedly made by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, that the 12-inch guns mounted on American seacoast defenses have a shorter range than guns carried on the modern ships of war operated by Great Britain, Germany and other first class naval Powers. He insisted, though, that by utilizing barbette instead of disappearing carriages the 12-inch guns now in use by the United States could be made almost as great on range as the guns on super-dreadnoughts that would be used against the American sea coasts in the event of war. The bill providing appropriations for fortifications for the current year carries \$5,627,700. The estimates for this year, which were prepared before the war began, call for an expenditure of \$6,193,641. Secretary Garrison and Generals Crozier and Weaver were asked if they would have changed their estimates had they been apprised that war was imminent. Secretary Garrison asked to be excused from answering.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was reported in the House. The total estimates submitted aggregate \$1,742,337.87. The amount appropriated for the last fiscal year was \$997,899.54. The accompanying bill carries \$1,037,983.37, a reduction of \$703,354.50 from the estimates. There is no legislation in the accompanying bill except the provision on page 2 of the bill providing for the continuation of the law which permits the appointment of a cadet "whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the Academy his successor may be admitted," and the further provision on page 27 of the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to collect from vessels using the wharf such wharfage dues as he may deem just, reasonable, and necessary. Under "Buildings and Grounds" is an item of \$10,000 for purchase of one automobile fire engine.

In the Senate Mr. Lodge offered an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 20975) making appropriations for the naval service. Insert the following: That the pay of electrical-expert aids and electrical experts in the classified service of the Navy be as follows: First class, \$3,600 per annum; second class, \$3,000 per annum; third class, \$2,400 per annum; fourth class, \$1,800 per annum.

Following up a speech in the House Feb. 8 in which demand was made that the Government should protest to Great Britain against the use of the American flag by the Lusitania, Representative Martin, of South Dakota, Republican, on Feb. 9 presented a bill making it a misdemeanor for any master of a foreign vessel to hoist the American flag without express authority from the United States. The bill forbids the master or other officer of an alien vessel to use the American flag for the purpose of concealing nationality or "making it appear that a vessel is sailing under the registry of the United States." Violation of the proposed act may be punished by a fine of not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$100,000. It is further provided that any vessel upon which the flag has been used in violation of the prohibition shall be confiscated upon its return to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Deficiency estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury include the following: War Department, \$3,549,098.94; Navy Department, \$1,117,694.50. Of these, the principal items are: War Department—Public printing and binding, War Department, \$50,000; incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps, \$142,195.19; barracks and quarters, \$171,655.34; transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$3,100,586.66; water and sewers at military posts, \$84,661.75. Navy Department—General account of advances, \$20,368.16; provisions, Navy, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$133,539.79; coal and transportation, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$617,767.86; freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$334,082.90; Marine Corps, \$226.10; miscellaneous, Navy, \$11,709.60.

The Secretary of War submits a supplemental estimate of appropriation, \$78,865.90, for transportation of troops and equipment to and from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, for preparing camp sites, construction of buildings, installation of water system, oiling of roads, etc., to be immediately available and to remain available until the end of the fiscal year 1916.

An amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Saulsbury to the bill (H.R. 20347) making appropriations for the support of the Army provides:

That those officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, recommissioned as captains of Infantry, whose total commissioned service is less than that of any officer of Infantry of the next lower grade shall not advance on the lineal list of captains, respectively, of Infantry, nor on the relative list of officers of the U.S. Army, until such time as there no longer remains on the lineal list of officers of Infantry any officer of the next lower grade of equal or greater length of total commissioned service, and shall take rank in the grade of captain on the lineal list of officers of Infantry and on the relative list of officers of the U.S. Army immediately after the juniors in rank of such officers of Infantry of equal or greater total commissioned service: And provided further, That for the purpose of this act officers transferred from other arms or corps of the service or who have lost rank by reason of the sentence of court-martial or as the result of examination for promotion: And provided further, That for the purpose of this act total commissioned service shall include commissioned service in the Regular Army, in the Volunteers, in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, and in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and that the commissioned service of those officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry who were officers of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry shall be counted as continuous and uninterrupted between June 29, 1908, and Dec. 31, 1908.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 233, Mr. Shafroth.—Providing for world organization to secure permanent international peace.

S.J. Res. 234, Mr. La Follette.—Authorizing the President of the United States to convey to all neutral nations the desire of this Government for an international conference for the purpose of promoting by co-operation and through its friendly offices the early cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace among the warring nations of Europe, and for other purposes.

H.R. 21329, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—To increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Marine Corps. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the senior colonel of the line on the active list of the Marine Corps to be a brigadier general, and the following additional officers: One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, five captains, one captain assistant quartermaster, one captain assistant paymaster, five first lieutenants, and five second lieutenants.

Sec. 2. That the number of gunnery sergeants heretofore authorized is increased by twenty; that the number of sergeants heretofore authorized is increased by twenty; that the number of corporals heretofore authorized is increased by seventy; and that the number of privates heretofore authorized is hereby decreased by 110 men.

H.R. 21332, Mr. Loft.—To provide for the unemployed, strengthen the national defense, and for other purposes. To take an immediate census and enrollment of all unemployed persons in the United States between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five; to enlist such unemployed persons volunteering for such employment for labor on public works of the United States at the prevailing rate of wages; to select from among said enrolled and enlisted persons all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and all able-bodied males who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five and detail them for training in military service for four hours each day, the remaining four hours each day to be employed on public works of the United States as laborers and mechanics; such employment and training to be as near as possible to the place of residence of those with families or dependents to support. All enlistments and details under this Act to be voluntary. The term of service under enlistment and detail as provided in this Act shall be four months, any extension of said time of enlistment to be by voluntary agreement between the Government and the person so enlisting. All able-

bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five enlisted and detailed for part-time military training under this Act shall after their discharge or termination of service be maintained on the rolls of the Government as a special military reserve force without pay until they have reached the age of forty years, and during such period be subject to call for home service in the national defense in time of war and shall report to the Government for two weeks' military training each year.

SUNDY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, H.R. 21318, reported in the House Feb. 4, carrying a total of \$125,927,538.29, has, among others, the following items:

For the Coast Guard, established under the Act approved Jan. 28, 1915, there is recommended \$5,342,900, an increase of \$411,200 over the combined appropriations made for the ordinary expenses of the Life-Saving Service and the Revenue Cutter Service for the current fiscal year; for completion of the two revenue cutters authorized by the Act of June 24, 1914, there is recommended \$310,000, an increase of \$145,000 over the amount appropriated, to begin their construction for the current year.

For armories and arsenals, \$559,100; construction of Infantry barracks in Hawaii, \$163,000; barracks and quarters at seacoast defenses in continental United States, \$25,000; necessary accommodations for seacoast Artillery in the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, \$358,000; repairs to sea wall at Governors Island, N.Y., \$8,000; maintenance of national cemeteries, headstones for graves of soldiers, etc., \$312,070; national military parks, \$162,000; continuing Lincoln memorial, \$600,000; Arlington memorial, \$400,000; publishing engineer maps for use of War Department, \$7,500; National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, \$3,825,500; continuing aid to state and territorial homes for support of disabled volunteer soldiers, \$1,100,000; payment of amounts certified to be due on account of pay and bounty for volunteer soldiers, including volunteers in the war with Spain, \$55,000; railroads in Alaska, \$2,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the appropriation of \$1,000,000 made in the Act of March 12, 1914; continuing construction and for maintenance and operation of Panama Canal, \$16,940,000; for fortification of the Isthmian Canal, \$2,639,048.30.

The following persons only shall hereafter be entitled to the benefits of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and may be admitted thereto upon the order of a member of the board of managers, namely: All honorably discharged officers, soldiers, and sailors who served in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States in any war in which the country has been engaged, including the Spanish-American War, the provisional Army (authorized by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1891), in any of the campaigns against hostile Indians, or who have served in the Philippines, in China, or in Alaska, who are disabled by disease, wounds, or otherwise, and who have no adequate means of support, and who are not otherwise provided for by law, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning their living.

The provision with reference to rendering services and furnishing materials and supplies by the Panama Canal is broadened so as to extend the service to vessels not passing through the canal. In connection with the appropriation for ammunition for the fortification of the Panama Canal it is provided, That if, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, it should be to the best interests of the United States, not to exceed \$50,000 of the foregoing appropriation may be expended for the erection of a building for the installation of machinery to be used in the manufacture of projectiles.

HOUSE PASSES NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House on Friday evening, Feb. 5, completed its work on the building program for the Navy and passed the Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 20975. The House accepted all the amendments made in Committee of the Whole as reported in our issue of Feb. 6.

In the building program the House adopts Secretary Daniels's recommendations, except that it omits the construction of one gunboat. In accordance with supplementary recommendations made by Secretary Daniels, in view of war experiences, the House has increased by three the number of submarines provided for in the Department's original estimates. Provisions for a hospital ship, \$2,250,000, and one transport, \$1,900,000, were stricken from the bill.

If Secretary Daniels's recommendations are approved in the final bill, the 1916 building program, including reappropriations, will be \$7,705,106 more than was authorized in 1914. If the Senate adopts his recommendations, permitting the use of the money saved on appropriations ashore last year for expenditure on new construction, there will be for increase of the Navy over nine million dollars more than was authorized at the last session.

The Navy Appropriation bill as it passed the House carried an appropriation of \$144,648,891.88. From this sum should be deducted the money for the construction of the U.S.S. California, \$5,727,410, which comes from the proceeds of the sale of the old Idaho and Mississippi. The net amount is \$1,892,171.47 less than that appropriated at the last session of the preceding Congress, although it provides \$1,246,686 more for the construction of vessels, exclusive of reappropriations.

The House has authorized the expenditure of \$825,045 less than the Secretary recommended. The figures are not very far apart.

The following is the amended building program adopted by the House:

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

That for the purpose of further increasing the Naval Establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed two first-class battleships, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of their class, to have the highest practicable speed, and greatest desirable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$7,800,000 each.

Six torpedo-boat destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$925,000 each: Provided, That three of said torpedo-boats herein authorized shall be built on the Pacific coast: Provided further, That the cost of construction on the Pacific coast does not exceed the cost of construction on the Atlantic coast plus the cost of transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

One submarine, to be of seagoing type to have a surface speed of not less than twenty knots, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$1,400,000, and eleven submarines to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$550,000 each, and the sum of \$2,305,000 is hereby appropriated for said purposes to be available until expended.

The following sums are hereby reappropriated out of the unobligated balances of the following appropriations for the Naval Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914: "Equipment of vessels," \$625,000; "Steam machinery," \$175,000, and made available for the construction of the submarine torpedo-boats herein authorized. The sum of \$800,000 is hereby reappropriated out of the total unobligated balances of all annual appropriations for the Naval Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and made available until expended for the construction of the submarine torpedo-boats herein authorized.

Five of the submarine torpedo-boats herein authorized shall be built on the Pacific coast: Provided, That the cost of construction on the Pacific coast does not exceed the cost of construction on the Atlantic coast plus the cost of transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

One oil fuel ship, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$1,140,000.

The Secretary of the Navy shall build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms, or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels have entered into any combination, or understanding the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate.

Construction and machinery: On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and machinery of vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$20,664,459.

Increase of the Navy; torpedo-boats: On account of submarine torpedo-boats heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, \$1,341,344.

Increase of the Navy; equipment: The unexpended balance on June 30, 1915, shall be transferred to appropriation "Increase of the Navy, construction and machinery," and beginning with July 1, 1915, equipment outfits shall be charged to appropriation "Increase of the Navy, construction and machinery."

Increase of the Navy; armor and armament: Toward the armor and armament for vessels heretofore and herein authorized, to be available until expended, \$18,588,988.

Of each of the sums appropriated by this Act, except such amounts as may be required to meet obligations authorized in previous Acts and for which contracts have been made, no part shall be used to procure through purchase or contract any vessels, armament, articles, or materials, which the navy yards, gun factories, or other industrial plants operated by the Navy Department are equipped to supply, unless such Government plants are operated approximately at their full capacity for not less than one regular shift each working day, except when contract costs are less than costs in said Government plants, and except when said Government plants are unable to complete the work within the time required, and except in cases of emergency: Provided, That no part of the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the U.S. Government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device, a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completing thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this Act be available to pay any premium or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant.

That no part of any sum herein appropriated under "Increase of the Navy" shall be used for the payment of any clerical, drafting, inspection, or messenger service, or for the pay of any of the other classified force under the various bureaus of the Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

That no part of any sum appropriated by this Act shall be used for any expense of the Navy Department at Washington, D.C., unless specific authority is given by law for such expenditure.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

One of the most impartial books on the present war thus far issued is that by Elbert Francis Baldwin, an American, entitled, "The World War" (Macmillan). The author makes no dogmatic assertion that has behind it nothing but his bare opinion. Without seeking to pass judgment as to the nation to blame for bringing on the conflict, the author says that the progress made by Bosnia and Herzegovina under Austrian administration was so marked as only to inflame Serbian jealousy, and although to exchange Austrian for Serbian civilization would have been a step backward, this fact did not prevent the Serbians from going ahead with their efforts to unite all the Serb race. Great patriotic societies were organized "whose methods were murder when necessary. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife fell as martyrs to this propaganda. The Serbs had finally struck at the very heart of the Dual Monarchy, Austria-Hungary." The crux of the whole dispute between Austria and Serbia, after the issue of the former's ultimatum, was whether Serbia should permit the participation of Austrian representatives in the investigation of the assassination of the Archduke. The great Powers advised Serbia to make friends with Austria quickly. Chief among them was England. The author believes that Germany would have done more for peace if she had not declared war on the very heels of her mobilization. If she had given the impressiveness of her mobilizing power a chance to influence the Russians war might have been averted.

If the output of hastily written and prejudiced books in the English language on the present war continues, the Allies, with some bitterness of spirit, may come to appreciate the full meaning of the ancient wish, "Would that my enemy would write a book." In some of these carelessly prepared volumes which seem to be sent forth on the literary tide on the principle of striking when the iron is hot, national hatreds seem to have received too loose a rein. A striking example of this is to be found in "Britain's Case Against Germany," written by Ramsay Muir, professor of modern history in the University of Manchester, England (Longmans, Green and Company, New York city). One is inclined to ask how much history written in such a vein of blind partisanship would be taught by Professor Muir to his own classes, after reading the following passage from page 152: "It is difficult to resist the conclusion that war should have been precipitated on some other excuse even if the Archduke had not been shot. Indeed, so appositely did the murder happen that some have thought it was arranged, the Archduke having many enemies in Austria. The suspicion is too horrible to be accepted without overwhelming evidence, but there are facts which give color to it." The insinuation that the Austrian government or people were so eager for war that they actually arranged the murder of the Archduke and his charming wife, stamps the author as utterly unfit to pass historical judgment upon this war and also makes plain the fact that such horrible charges are likely to cause a revulsion of sentiment which the Allies thus far have found to be largely in their favor in this country.

Rev. Julian K. Smyth, of New York, is the author of a volume of sermons, published under the title of "The Heart of the War" by the New Church Press of New York. They are an excellent criticism of the present war as it is viewed from the clerical point of view as a struggle of elemental forces the origin of which

the author finds in the spiritual world. One of the maxims of the religious leader whose doctrines Mr. Smyth proclaims is "that all power is in ultimates," and at such a crisis as this it is more important to deal with "ultimates" rather than lose ourselves in the contemplation of primary causes. To the starving millions of China or India it is small comfort to be told, as we are by another clergyman of this school, that "the Heavenly Father who created us will in His omnipotence and wisdom provide amply for every one of his children"; a doctrine very consoling to a full stomach, but not very filling for an empty one. The trouble with these clerical teachings about the present war is that they tend to withdraw the minds of men from the considerations of those practical questions which war forces upon it, the settlement of which will not wait upon millennial expectations. The primary fallacy of most of the current clerical speculations upon war is the assumption that it is an expression of hate, of lust for power, etc. This may be true in the sense that similar criticism applies to all human struggle for existence, as viewed from the lofty spiritual point of view which Mr. Smyth assumes, but not otherwise. No one can question the truth of what is so clearly and so eloquently presented in these sermons, but it is not the truth that is applicable to present conditions. It is all very well for a clergyman in his position of immunity from strife to warn his hearers against "the folly of relying on horses and trusting in chariots because they are many, and in horsemen when they are strong," but in this country the folly we are guilty of is precisely the opposite of this. Our clergymen should suspend their denunciations of war long enough to study into the real nature of war and the part it plays in the scheme of the Divine Providence as shown in the teachings of universal history and the experiences of nations and individuals. We commend to them for an example the sermons of Rev. F. W. Robertson, the eloquent English clergyman, from whom we quoted last week.

NEW SADDLES MADE AT FORT RILEY.

During the month of January there took place at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, an undertaking of great interest to officers of the mounted Service, and likely to result in great benefit to officers of all arms who enjoy riding a flat saddle.

On account of the European war the supply of French saddles at the School, which has run low, could not be renewed from abroad; so that at the suggestion and invitation of the Commandant of the School, the Chief of Ordnance sent from Rock Island two of his most expert saddle-makers—Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Gustavson, who, during the past month, have been busy at Fort Riley, studying how to reproduce for the Army the best type of foreign flat saddle.

It has long been a matter of open criticism in the Service that the so-called ordnance flat saddle, furnished to organizations for polo or pleasure riding, had many inherent defects. The material and workmanship was of the best obtainable in this country, but the tree was not of the correct pattern, the last was not hung right, and altogether the saddle not only failed to conform to the seat taught at the Mounted Service School, but in a number of instances caused sore backs to horses.

The saddle which had met with the greatest favor in the Service, and which the Mounted Service School has been unable to furnish to the many requests from graduates of the School, is a type of Saumur saddle brought from the latter institution some time ago by Capt. H. R. Richmond, the senior instructor at the School. And this is the saddle which the two experts from Rock Island have been taking apart, building up, and sedulously copying, until thoroughly familiar with all the many details of its manufacture.

The master saddler brought his materials with him, and five saddles were constructed while at Fort Riley. The first one was somewhat defective; the second one was less so, while the third and fourth were well perfect. The fifth was a saddle of special design. One perfectly constructed saddle and one old French saddle for model were taken back to Rock Island, and it is the purpose of the Ordnance Department to fabricate these splendid saddles for the Service, instead of the little "dinky" flat saddles heretofore issued to troops.

This will be welcome news to the many officers who have been unable to secure French saddles, either from abroad direct, or through the Mounted Service School. For the present the saddle furnished will have but one size—the size most used in the Service. In course of time it is proposed also to manufacture the saddle known as the "officers' field saddle" (French type).

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Continued from page 748.)

From Amsterdam Feb. 5 comes the report of a fall of a military biplane while flying over Potsdam at a height of about 180 feet. The pilot of the machine and a passenger were killed.

Premier Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons Feb. 8, said that British casualties in all ranks in the western arena of the war, from the beginning of hostilities to Feb. 4, amounted approximately to 104,000 men. This includes killed, wounded and missing.

The passing by the House of Commons on Feb. 10 of the largest military budget in the history of Great Britain put at the disposal of the British War Office supplies without limit for an army of 3,000,000 men, exclusive of India, to be accounted for when the war is ended.

Official denial was made at Berlin, Germany, Feb. 5 of the announcement from Petrograd on Feb. 3 that a Russian submarine had sunk a German destroyer in the Baltic Sea, off Cape Moen, Denmark, on Jan. 29.

The British claim that as a result of the German air raids on British coast cities they are recruiting an army corps a week, and have as many troops trained and training at home and in France as Germany has in line in the western theater of war, and this fact alone renders invasion extremely uninviting.

The German prize ship K. D. III., formerly the British steamer Farn, used as a tender to German warships, is interned at San Juan, Porto Rico, as we have previously noted, and will be held until the close of the European war. The actual internment of the vessel occurred Jan. 25, following a conference in the office of D. E. Richardson, Collector of Customs, at which Captain Lubinus, of the K. D. III.; Waldemar Hepp, the German Consul;

Col. W. P. Burnham and Capt. Miles K. Taulbee, Porto Rico Regiment, U.S.A., and Captain Jacobs, of the cutter Algonquin, U.S. Coast Guard, were present. A corporal's guard from the Porto Rico Regiment was placed aboard the ship by Captain Wood, and Colonel Burnham, acting for the War Department, formally took charge of the ship and her officers and crew. Pending instructions from Washington, Colonel Burnham paroled the officers of the vessel.

The chairman of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, in his speech at the annual meeting at Liverpool, England, Jan. 30, said that owing to the effective work of the British fleet the losses of the war thus far to British shipping had been much less than might have been expected. After six months of war, he said, the loss to the British mercantile fleet was estimated at £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 (\$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000). It had been estimated that the losses would be £18,000,000 (\$90,000,000) in the first six months.

Capt. Arthur R. Mills, of the American liner Philadelphia, reports that when he was at Southampton a month ago there were 125 transports anchored in the Solent and Southampton waters waiting to convey Lord Kitchener's new army to France. From Jan. 18 till the beginning of April they would be engaged night and day, he said, in carrying troops, horses, artillery and stores from Southampton to Havre, St. Nazaire and Calais.

A Cairo correspondent of the Rome Messaggero learns from a former officer of the Egyptian army that the Turkish expedition against the Suez Canal consists of 90,000 troops and 20,000 Bedouins. Their main camps are at Catina, near Port Said; El Moya Arab, twenty-two miles east of the Salt Lakes; Bir Mabeink, eleven miles east of Suez, and Tor, on the Sinai Peninsula. The officer ascertained that the expedition had been forced to abandon all the 30-centimeter cannon with which it started, because of transport difficulties. Its biggest guns are consequently 15 and 18-centimeter cannon.

In introducing the British army estimates in Parliament on Feb. 8 Mr. Tennant, the Parliamentary Secretary of the British War Office, said he was debarred from dwelling upon the size and the distribution of the British forces. In making the declaration that the troops have been brought from India, Australia, South Africa and Canada without a single casualty, the Under Secretary remarked: "When the total number of these men is known this will be thought an extraordinary feat." In the naval estimates Parliament is asked to vote for an additional force of 32,000 officers and men. This would bring up the total personnel for the present year to 250,000 men.

In reference to exaggerated reports of heavy losses from disease among the Canadian troops encamped on Salisbury Plain, England, the British War Office, Feb. 10, issued a statement to the effect that only sixty-five Canadians have died in this camp, and that the total loss from meningitis has been twenty-four men out of forty cases reported. It has been reported that an entire Canadian battalion was suffering from meningitis, and the inference had been drawn that the epidemic was due to bad camp conditions. According to the War Office, however, the disease was brought with the contingent from Canada. In reference to the report that seventy per cent of the Canadian horses are suffering from mud fever, the War Office declares that only ten per cent of the Canadian horses were ill, and that only a proportion of these had mud fever. The War office also denies the report that it had received applications to billet the men instead of leaving them in camp.

A British cavalry officer, acting as interpreter at the front, writes: "What astonishes one so much here is the phlegm of the inhabitants. How often one sees them tilling the fields on the outer range of the shell fire, and with our guns booming off among them; and such queer teams they use—two milch cows, one milch cow harnessed often with an ass or a mule, a huge Flanders mare pulling alongside a cow or a donkey, any old team, it appears—and they get along somehow. Sometimes a woman guides the cart or plough, sometimes a boy of twelve."

The following army order was issued to the British army Jan. 22:

OFFICERS.

- Officers will be armed and equipped as follows:
Arms—In peace.—All with the sword.
On active service in the field.—All mounted officers except those of infantry units with a sword and pistol; all other officers with a pistol.
Equipment—In peace.—As at present laid down.
On active service in the field.—As at present, except as detailed below:
Dismounted officers of Royal Engineer units and infantry officers (including mounted officers) will be equipped with the same accoutrements as the rank and file, except that the bayonet frog, trenching implements and carriers will not be carried. These accoutrements will be issued to the unit as regimental equipment.

WARRANT OFFICERS AND STAFF SERGEANTS.

- Warrant officers will be armed and equipped in peace and on active service in the same way as officers of their unit and corps.
- Non-commissioned officers of dismounted branches armed in peace with a sword will be armed with a rifle on active service.

A British navy officer serving with the Mediterranean Fleet in writing to his home in Portsmouth, England, giving praise to the French navy for its work says: "They hold the command of the Mediterranean for us. We don't. To do this, roughly speaking, their ships—I do not refer to their torpedo craft—are fifty to fifty-six days at sea, maybe anchoring for the night on about three occasions during that time. At the end of the above fifty days or so, they have a turn at Malta, and perhaps a few of them at one of their own home ports, for a week, in order to refit and give leave. The climate in the Adriatic at this season of the year is bad, just as bad as the North Sea. All honor to them, say I, who know what they are doing."

Some idea of the vastness of the work of maintaining an army in the field is gathered from a brief report from the headquarters of Sir John French, commanding the British army in France. In January the Ordnance Department supplies included 450 miles of telephone wire, 530,000 sand bags and 10,000 pounds of shoeblacking, while in ten days the Ordnance Department supplied 120,000 fur waistcoats and 300,000 flannel belts. The average weekly issue of ointment for feet is five tons. "The complexity of the work," says the report, "is illustrated by the fact that the index of the stores includes 50,000 separate kinds of articles. Most of these still are obtained from England, but some are being manufactured by the Ordnance Department in its own workshops in France." Another feature of interest told in the report is that a sort of tacit understanding is

sometimes reached between the two sides, each reciprocally refraining in certain circumstances from molesting the other. "An instance occurred recently," says the report, "when the men of one of our battalions found that the only means of boiling water for their tea was to carry it in their mess tins to the smouldering ruins of some farm buildings near by to 'hot it up.' The Germans, having a like desire to drink their coffee hot, availed themselves of another smouldering building within close rifle range. Friend and foe continued peacefully to make use of the two places for some days, until for some reason or other the Germans broke the truce by putting a bullet into the shoulder of one of our men, thereby cutting off the supply of hot water for both sides for good and all."

Describing an encounter with a German submarine, a seaman serving in a British destroyer writes: "At about half-past two in the middle watch the lookout sighted a red light on the starboard side; another was seen ahead; and shortly afterward another was reported on the port side. We steamed up within twenty yards of the first light and then threw the rays of our searchlight on it. Instantly it was revealed as a submarine, and immediately it dived. The other two red lights disappeared at the same instant. As a matter of fact, the submarines had mistaken our ship for their own supply ship, the red lights evidently being their recognition signals. The captain put on full speed and steered about in a semi-circle in the hope of ramming one of the submarines, but without success."

In a letter to her family relating her experiences in the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine, Dr. Mary Merritt-Crawford says: Two days ago we had a poor wretch admitted, who had, by actual count, 150 shrapnel wounds on him. You never saw anything so ghastly as he was. The shell had burst so close that all the air was singed, and he was literally peppered with pieces of shell. He died to-night and I couldn't help but be glad a little, for his suffering would have been so awful and long-drawn out had he lived." Dr. Crawford will be remembered as the first woman ambulance surgeon, employed in 1907.

In a lecture before the Royal Institute on "Aerial Navigation" Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, director of the National Physical Laboratory, said that he had recently received a letter from a friend at the front, who wrote that, although the German craft were fitted with 100 horsepower engines, while the British aeroplane engines did not run to more than 80 horsepower, the latter had gained an undoubted ascendancy owing to their scientific construction. In the section of country referred to by his friend German aeroplanes had become quite rare, and during the days preceding the date of the letter—about three weeks ago—had not been seen. Dr. Glazebrook also mentioned the fact that altering the shape of the wires on the aeroplane—from round to oval—had brought about a reduction from 10 to 12 per cent. in the horsepower required for flying at seventy miles an hour. It showed the necessity of paying attention to detail in experimental work.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. battleship Pennsylvania, of 31,400 tons, will be launched at Newport News, Va., Tuesday, March 16. Miss Elizabeth Kolb, of Germantown, Pa., has been selected by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to christen her. Miss Kolb is the daughter of Louis J. Kolb, a member of the Poor Richard Club and one-time president of that organization. She is a student in the National Park Seminary, Washington.

The G-1 and G-2 were placed in full commission at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 6, 1915.

The Tacoma, at Cristobal, Canal Zone, has been ordered to proceed to Port au Prince, Haiti.

The Brutus, now at Vera Cruz, has been directed to proceed to Philadelphia, via New Orleans, Pensacola and Key West.

The Downes has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, as soon as practicable after delivery.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet, has been transferred from the Colorado to the South Dakota.

The Tonopah, E-1 and E-2 have been directed to proceed from Norfolk to Pensacola. The D-1, D-2 and D-3 will base on Norfolk for the present.

The mail address of the Chattanooga has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal., to 'In care of the Postmaster, New York city.'"

Keels of eight first class craft have already been laid down by the Canadian Vickers Company of Montreal, and it is expected that several will be ready in August next. The plant is running at full capacity.

The 2,600-ton submarine Bushnell, constructed at Seattle, Wash., for the U.S. Navy, was launched Feb. 9, 1915. Miss Esculine Warwick Bushnell, a descendant of the Revolutionary naval officer who devised the first submarine, named the vessel.

William Russell Hilliard, chief yeoman, attached to the navy yard at Charleston, S.C., killed himself in Charleston Feb. 9 by shooting himself while in a hotel. Hilliard has been in the Navy about eight years, and gave as his place of birth Pensacola, Fla. He claimed to have no relatives.

Work on the U.S. battleship Nevada, under construction at Quincy, is well along and is being carried ahead day and night. The main and secondary batteries already are in place. The battleship is of 27,500 tons displacement, carries ten 14-inch guns in the main battery and is expected to make twenty-one knots speed.

Owing to a dispute between the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Government of the Argentine Republic, says a correspondent of the New York Herald, 900 sailors who arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., to take the Argentine dreadnought, the Moreno, home are forced to live on board the old battleships Massachusetts and Indiana, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, until the dispute is settled. According to an Argentine naval officer the dispute arose over the payment of \$1,800,000 to the shipbuilding company. He stated that the original contract price for the construction of the vessel was \$14,000,000. This, he said, had been paid. When the crew arrived to take possession of the vessel, they took up quarters aboard the big fighter, but were informed, it is said, that improvements costing \$1,800,000 had been made and the vessel would not be allowed to leave until it was paid. An official of the shipbuilding company said: "Our relations with the Argentine government have been of the best, but we cannot allow the men aboard the ship, because they would be in the way of the

workmen. It is absurd to think that we are trying to sell the ship to a foreign country."

The submarine boats G-1 and G-2 were placed in full commission on Feb. 6, 1915, at the navy yard, New York. The G-1 has been undergoing an extensive overhaul at the navy yard, New York. The G-2 has been completed at that yard at the request of the contractors, the Lake Torpedoboat Company. These vessels, in company with the G-4, will operate in the vicinity of New York until about Feb. 26, 1915, when they will be sent to Annapolis for further maneuvers.

The U.S. submarine L-2 was launched at the Fore River shipyard, Quincy, Mass., Feb. 11. This ship is of 450 tons displacement, has a surface speed of fourteen knots and will cost \$534,000. Mrs. Amy Gray, the mother of Ensign Augustine H. Gray, U.S.N., who has been selected to command the L-2, christened the vessel. The Fore River yard is getting ready to bid for the chance to build some of the twelve submarines authorized by Congress, and is now working on six more L-type boats and one M-type boat, the last named being much larger than the others.

The large collier Achilles, for the Panama Canal, was successfully launched at Sparrows Point, Md., Feb. 6, 1915. The ship is being built under the supervision of the Navy Department, and Mrs. J. L. Ackerson, wife of Naval Constructor Ackerson, who has represented the Government in the ship's construction, was the sponsor. With Mrs. Ackerson from Washington were Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. P. Robert, Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. O. Gawne, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Doyle, Mrs. A. L. Nash, Mrs. L. B. McBride, Miss Elizabeth Murdock, J. C. Moore and T. M. Post. Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, U.S.N., was also at the launch. The Achilles took the water nicely and was at once towed to the dock, on one side of which her sister ship, the Ulysses, is receiving her finishing touches. The Ulysses is expected to be ready for her trial trip and delivery in April.

There seems to be considerable mystery regarding the Japanese cruiser Asama, which was at first reported to have struck an uncharted rock near Port San Bartolome, Lower California, and became a total loss, but with crew saved. Later reports say she was not a total loss, and that she only went aground. Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the fleet on the Pacific coast, sent information that the Asama was only aground on an uncharted shoal and in no immediate danger. Although Admiral Howard sent a detailed report about the Asama to the Navy Department, only the merest announcement that the Asama was in no immediate danger was made public. It is understood that this was done in deference to the desire of the Japanese government that as little publicity as possible be given to the predicament of the Asama, on account of the possible presence of the German cruiser Dresden in Pacific waters.

TRAINING IN ARMY MARKSMANSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"An Old Company Commander" in an article entitled, "Better Training in Marksmanship," which was published in your issue of Jan. 23, 1915, page 651, describes the rush methods he has had to employ in conducting the target practice of his company. Apropos of this, which has also been my experience, I submit the following article, which was written one year ago. Since its writing the Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913, has been received throughout the Army. After reading it I feel certain that the question of time in carrying out its provisions will be more pressing than ever, because of the combat practice prescribed. This most important part of our practice should not be slighted, and it appears to me that more time should be allotted for target practice or the system changed to meet the new conditions.

BULL'S-EYE SHOOTING.

During the past fifteen years our Small Arms Firing Regulations have been changed a number of times, and the War Department has intimated that we may soon look for another manual on the subject. All of the changes have retained the bull's-eye target, by which is meant any target placed high off the ground and consisting of a white field and a black aiming point. The form of the aiming point is not of much importance; it may be round or of the shape of a silhouette. If we have to use this kind of target under the new manual it is thought we shall still be on the wrong tack, and that other changes will eventually follow.

The sole purpose of rifle training for the soldier is to make him a good shot under war conditions, and this purpose cannot be accomplished by using a bull's-eye target. If past experiences are any guide for the future, firing at this target will be about the only practical training he will receive, for time cannot be found, or at least has not been found, to do more than bull's-eye shooting.

The writer for the first time in his service of over fifteen years has seen recently the only field firing worthy of the name. This was brought about by the concentration of a division of troops. Large tracts of land which surrounded these troops afforded training on a scale commensurate with a division. Plenty of time was allotted for field firing, and it was most interesting and thoroughly carried out. Under past conditions our time is so limited for this important part of our training that it should not be wasted on the bull's-eye target, which is certainly a misleading object in preparing troops to shoot under war conditions.

The claim is not made that this target is entirely useless, because it does fulfil certain requirements very well. The bull's-eye target meets the requirements of the first class very well, and utterly fails for the second. In considering the rifle and the uses made of it these two classes must be borne in mind and given their proper places. The former and his work will be the one most frequently heard from. Indoor and outdoor rifle ranges with their bull's-eye targets will always have a large following.

At Camp Perry last year there was the greatest rifle meet probably ever held, and some remarkable scores were made. This great meet has been beneficial in many ways. Our ammunition has been improving steadily for a number of years, due largely, it is thought, to the competition which has existed between the Government and private factories in furnishing the ammunition for this meet. A few years ago such scores as above mentioned could not be made as the ammunition was not good enough to produce them. Officers who have observed the use of the gun sling at this meet find it a good thing to teach to a company. The shortcomings of our present sight have been well demonstrated at Camp Perry, and the micrometer which has been so generally used in connection with it ought to have its adjusting

feature incorporated in a new sight before long. The matter of greasing the bullet, which was started some years ago, resulted in a test this year at Camp Perry which proved its efficacy as a means of protecting the barrel and prolonging its life. The ammonia solution for removing metal fouling was used at Camp Perry for a number of years before being authorized for the Army. A desire to hit the bull's-eye has given us these improvements and discoveries. They have greatly improved the art of shooting and add to the pleasure of the rifleman. But in applying the rifle to its strict military use we have a very different field to cover, and should not be influenced by this passion for bull's-eye shooting. We hope, however, that the pleasure-shooting rifleman will prosper and become more expert every year. It will add interest to the arm. We would not care to see all rifle work confined to war preparations. Other instruments in every sport-loving country have separate fields to cover. Who would care to see our cup defenders turned into freighters or our Derby winners put to the dray?

Another use of the bull's-eye target is in the harmonization of sights. In every company a number of rifles will be found that shoot 100 yards under or over the sighting elevation. In some cases the error will be much greater. These rifles should be known to the company commander, and they should be put into the hands of the most careful men in the company. All company rifles should be fired at 600 and 1,000 yards (preferably 600 and 1,200 yards) by one who is qualified to determine these errors, which should be made a matter of record. We are informed on good authority that an error of 100 yards over in estimating the range at 1,000 yards will reduce our hits in field firing seventy-three per cent. This being the case, we ought to eliminate the seventy-three per cent. so far as the rifle is concerned. This harmonization may also be done at a range of twenty-five yards; that is, approximately. By determining the ordinates for this range for the different sighting elevations the vertical distance between the shot hole and the aiming point will show whether the rifle is normal or otherwise. It is thought, however, that a better plan is to try out the rifle at the true range. The writer found it necessary to take sixty yards more elevation at 600 yards than that determined at twenty-five yards for this range. Here the bull's-eye target will be found useful in a military sense.

If we were to give up this target in known distance practice other changes would necessarily follow, and it is thought the first should be in our system of gallery practice. The exercises preceding this as now prescribed are considered excellent. After the soldier has been thoroughly schooled in the sighting, position and aiming drills, it is thought that his next step should be with ball cartridges at a range of seventy-five feet, using the miniature target now prescribed. This would save time, prevent erroneous ideas as to marksmanship which gallery practice imparts to many men, and would really determine whether or not the soldier should be advanced to range practice. Our present gallery practice does not determine this latter and most important point. Many men who do splendidly at gallery practice become very nervous the moment they begin with ball cartridges at 200 yards. They are not ready for range practice. At this stage of their instruction we usually find our time short. The soldier is not only troubled with the recoil of his own piece, but the noise of many others confuses him.

The soldier's first lesson with ball cartridges should be to watch a qualified man (sharpshooter) fire his piece and see how easy it is to make a four or five with that rifle. He will then not lose confidence in it, which so often happens in the case of inexperienced men. This loss of confidence is a serious matter and adds greatly to a recruit's rifle troubles. The rifle's shooting qualities having been demonstrated, the soldier should take the prone position and proceed with his gallery practice. He should be kept at this practice until all fear of the piece has left him and until he can make at least seventy per cent. in the kneeling, sitting and prone positions. Any man who cannot make this percentage should be dealt with as at present. It is thought that after the soldier has acquired confidence in handling his piece at gallery practice the bull's-eye target should disappear from his training. His next step should be known distance instruction practice, and for this a target should be adopted which will resemble as much as possible the one we shall meet with under war conditions. The drab silhouette, prone and kneeling, probably resembles the enemy's appearance at a distance as closely as any target we can find. These should be so arranged as to appear flush with the ground. They could be operated from a pit, which, of course, would differ from the kind now in use and would require drainage. Mounds should be avoided in placing the targets, and if they become necessary in overcoming accidents of ground they should be covered with grass or hay. In the case of recruits firing should begin at 100 yards in the prone position and proceed to 600, taking in every hundred yards between. No wind flags should be allowed. Under this system many misses will be made and their location not indicated as at present. It is thought that this change would be most valuable in teaching a soldier to estimate the conditions under which he may be firing. Knowledge of wind direction and its velocity, two very important matters in marksmanship, is acquired by very few under our present system. Our target is now so large that only an approximation in these matters is necessary for the first shot. With two sighting shots at five and six hundred yards, which it is thought should not be allowed, there is very little in our present system which requires the soldier to study carefully how he should adjust his sight correctly at the beginning. He waits for someone to tell him—the man handling the disc.

Under our present system a soldier may qualify as a sharpshooter without once hitting the object he aims at—the bull's-eye. He may proceed in an unconcerned manner, paying little attention to the weather conditions, and yet by making threes and fours, with an occasional two or complete miss of the target, can finish a sharpshooter. We know that close misses count for something, but it is thought that every means should be taken to prevent them.

After a soldier has acquired confidence in handling his piece he should find it an easy matter to hit a prone figure at 100 yards appearing even with the ground, assuming the prone position himself. He should be allowed to fire until he does find the target, and then be given five more shots at slow fire and five shots timed fire (five shots in thirty seconds). At 200 yards he should not be given more than five shots to find the target, to be followed by five at slow fire and five at timed fire. At the other ranges the same procedure should be followed as at 200, using the prone silhouette to include 500 yards, and the kneeling at 600. The slow and timed fire should be followed by two skirmish runs, five shots at each range, and this should constitute

the entire instruction practice. The record practice should begin at 200 yards and consist of two scores, timed fire, at each range, in the prone or kneeling position. This to be followed by one skirmish run. If our training must end here, as so often happens, the soldier will at least have learned something about firing at a "man" target, and if we find time for the really important part of our rifle training the soldier will not be switched from a white field and its black aiming point to one that he knows nothing about.

The targets should be made of strong paste board in order to prevent being torn by ricochets and the dirt driven by them. Our present targets "E" and "F" would answer very well.

Classification should be based on actual hits, counting each hit one. It is thought that only two classifications should be allowed—marksman and sharpshooter. The latter carries with it an old and well known meaning and sufficiently distinguishes one skilled in shooting.

If plenty of time were available for rifle training, and if we had formed the habit of looking upon field firing as our most important rifle work and carried it out as assiduously as we do bull's-eye shooting, we might retain the bull's-eye target for what it is worth. In the absence of these conditions it is thought the sooner we get rid of the bull's-eye the better.

No attempt has here been made to treat this matter exhaustively, but simply to outline certain changes which it is thought should be adopted.

JOHN F. CLAPHAM, 1st Lieut., 19th Inf.

NAPOLEON'S METHODS.

That this war has a mighty task ahead of it to produce a mightier master of the art of war than Bonaparte no one will doubt after reading one of the latest works on the French Emperor, entitled, "Napoleon at Work," from the pen of Colonel Vaché, translated from the French with a foreword by G. Frederic Lees, an Englishman. There is much in this book to impress upon the reader Napoleon's consuming desire to save time in the prosecution of his plans. Between the conception and the execution of his schemes he wished as little time to elapse as possible. Consequently he worked while his enemies slept. Thus he gained hours on them and had his concentration of troops well under way, or practically completed, before those of his adversaries were more than just begun.

The difference between the discipline of the armies of those days and those of to-day, especially those of France and Germany, is shown by this note of the author: "Even during the finest period, in 1805 and 1806, the imperial armies were undisciplined. In the Ulm campaign the soldiers openly gave themselves up to marauding. After Jena discipline was relaxed to such a point that the lives of the officers were no longer safe. After Eylau 60,000 men, almost all marauders, were missing from the army. On the evening of Wagram the whole French army was drunk. One could write a volume on the acts of indiscipline tolerated in the armies of the Republic and the Empire." Napoleon did not escape criticisms at the hands of his own generals. One of the bitterest of these was Vandamme, who during the whole of the Empire in spite of his brilliant services waited in vain for his marshal's baton. He was not guarded in expressing his anger. "He is a mean-spirited fellow, a forger and a liar," he exclaimed one day of Napoleon, in the presence of thirty generals and superior officers, the majority of them Württembergers or foreigners, "and but for me, me Vandamme, he would still be keeping pigs in Corsica."

Napoleon was most arbitrary in his punishments. If a general sought to escape from his authority or neglected to observe rules, he was called to order in a manner that admitted no reply. One morning, Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, on his return from Naples, where he had been replaced in his command, attended the levee of the Tuileries. "You have doubtless received the permission of the Secretary of War," asked Napoleon. "No, sire," replied Saint-Cyr; "but there was nothing for me to do at Naples." "If within two hours," said the Emperor, "you are not on the road back to Naples, you will be shot before noon on the plain of Grenelle." In 1812 Napoleon instructed Montbrun to proceed rapidly to Vilna with his army corps in order to prevent the Russians from destroying the large stores they had accumulated there. Murat, wishing to appropriate the credit of the operation, stopped Montbrun on his march and thus caused him to arrive too late. This intervention brought about a scene that gives a striking idea of the character of the men who figured in it. Seeing Montbrun at the head of his army corps, the Emperor, furious, dashed towards him, addressed him in that violent manner which he adopted only too often, and threatened to send him to the rear as good for nothing. The commander of the Second Cavalry Corps attempted to explain. "Silence," cried Napoleon. "But sire—" "Will you be silent?" "But sire"—and Montbrun with a look sought Murat's aid. But Murat spoke not a word, while Napoleon, getting more and more heated, continued his threats. It was then that Montbrun, overflowing with anger, drew his sword, seized it by the point, and hurled it behind him, over his head, and while the sword, whistling through the air, fell more than forty feet away, he set off his horse at a gallop, shouting, "Go to h—, all of you." For a few moments Napoleon did not move. Then, white with anger and astonishment, he set off again without a word. All the witnesses of this painful scene expected to see Montbrun summoned before a court-martial or imprisoned or dismissed from the army. But none of these things happened, and the affair was hushed up. Perhaps Murat confessed the truth to his imperial brother-in-law. This volume is published by Macmillan and Co., New York.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1915.

The children of the post were very gay last week, for there were two birthday parties for them; the first, Edith Cross had on Tuesday, and the second "Johnnie" Cooper had Friday. Both were grand successes. Capt. J. P. Hopkins, from Fort Screven, reported at Fort Totten for duty Wednesday. Mrs. Hopkins arrived Sunday, after a visit with relatives in Brooklyn. Mrs. William Patterson and Bertha joined Captain Patterson here this week. They are now living on the "water front" in the quarters formerly occupied by Major Pearce. Major and Mrs. Pearce entertained at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. White and Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn.

Friday was ladies' night at the Officers' Club and also dancing class, as Miss Katharine Jones came down for that purpose and was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor. At the end of the evening Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Feeter presided at the chafing-dishes and a delicious "rabbit" was served

therefrom. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Sarrett, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Brownlee, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Feister, Lieutenants Mathews and McFarland, Col. and Mrs. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart and Miss "Middle" Patterson, of Stamford, Conn., who was the week-end guest of the Gearharts. Mrs. Cross entertained informally at bridge on Friday for Mrs. Cheeseman, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Brownlee.

Major and Mrs. R. S. Abernethy gave an elaborate dinner Saturday to celebrate Mrs. Abernethy's birthday. The guests were Major and Mrs. Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart, Captain Gardner and Lieut. H. G. Stanton, of West Point, who was their house guest for the week-end. Mrs. Lansdowne and her sister, Miss McKinley, have been visiting Mrs. Kimberly this week. Miss Rowena Abbott, from Fort Wood, N.Y., spent Friday night as the guest of Mrs. Moore, who entertained informally at tea for her. Those invited to renew old friendships were Mrs. Sarrett, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Gearhart and Miss Patterson, of Stamford, Conn.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Patterson gave a dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore, Captain Gardner and Miss Katharine Jones, of Sausalito, N.Y., who was staying with them. The dancing class under Miss Jones' instruction met in the hoproom Monday night. Present: Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Sarrett, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, McMillan, Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. Feister, Major Pearce, Lieutenants McFarland and Mathews, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane served a delicious supper to the class when dancing was over.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Feb. 6, 1915.

A large military bridge was given by Mrs. E. D. Stanley, Bremerton, Wednesday. The hostess's dainty little daughters, Katherine and Dorothy, wearing sailor costumes, greeted the guests at the door and gave them their place-cards. After each guest had passed through the recruiting station she found that her place-card assigned her to some ship or fort, which she, to obey orders, must defend during that engagement and many attacks from the enemy. There were five ships and one fort engaged in the fight, including the cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Milwaukee, Albany and Philadelphia and Fort Lawton, the latter being named in honor of Mrs. Ingle, wife of Lieut. H. K. Ingle, of that fort, who was a guest. The guests retained the same partners throughout the afternoon, and as each set was defeated it had to surrender a flag to the enemy. At the close of the battle it was found that the cruiser Albany had won the most engagements and was decorated with the greatest number of flags. The ladies who defended the ship most gallantly and were awarded the prizes were Mesdames Geiger, Alexander, Loomis and Miss Katharine Treat. A handsome cake, in the form of a battleship, with guns and smokestacks of butter-scotch, graced the center of the refreshment table. Mrs. J. W. Backus, whose birthday fell on that date, cut the cake. Among the guests were Mesdames Ingle, of Fort Lawton; Wentworth, Larimer, Blackburn, Brady, Hull, O'Leary, Irwin, Hershinger, Forbes, Perkins, Geiger, Johnson, Fegan, Backus, Alexander, Almy, Johnson, Holm, Loomis, Shearer, Boynton, and Miss Madeline Treat.

Complimentary to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Johnson and their guest, Mrs. J. M. Senni, of Honolulu, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Larimer, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Paymasters Lupton and Eliason. Cards followed. Mrs. J. R. Brady had supper Sunday complimentary to Mr. Louis Brooks, who was leaving the following Tuesday for his home in Los Angeles, Cal. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Almy and Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles. Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Brown, of Tacoma, spent the week-end at the home of their brother, Mr. F. C. Forbes, in the navy yard. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle had dinner Thursday for Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. C. W. Fisher, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, Lieutenants Bartholow and Garcelon.

Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Duncan gave a pretty dinner Wednesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory. Mrs. E. D. Almy gave a bridge luncheon Thursday for Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, Mrs. John Irwin and Mrs. J. R. Brady. Paymr. and Mrs. Helm, Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacy and Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Connor were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan Wednesday. Mrs. J. R. Brady was the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou at the Hotel Sorrento, Seattle, over Friday night. Mrs. Ingle, wife of Lieut. H. K. Ingle, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Lawton, was the guest Wednesday of Mrs. E. D. Stanley.

Mrs. M. A. Shearer entertained Mrs. J. R. Brady and Mrs. E. D. Almy at a matinee party at the Moore Theater, Seattle, Tuesday, to see Ruth St. Denis in dances. Among the other Navy people attending were Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. J. M. Senni, Paymr. R. B. Lupton and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis. Mrs. M. A. Shearer entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Larimer, Perkins and Brady. Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Hull had dinner Tuesday complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus. Mrs. W. S. Hoen will leave next week for San Francisco, to make her home, while Dr. Hoen is attached to the cruiser Colorado, which goes to duty in Mexican waters next week.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan and Mrs. J. M. Senni were dinner guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. Jensen Thursday. Paymr. and Mrs. Helm entertained at dinner Tuesday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Paymr. R. B. Lupton. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander had dinner Tuesday for Paymr. and Mrs. J. P. Helm, little Miss Carolyn and Master Frank Helm. Mrs. Stewart, wife of Lieut. L. M. Stewart, of the cruiser Nashville, arrived Saturday from the East to join her sister, Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, the two ladies leaving Feb. 9 for San Francisco, to join Lieutenant Commander Briggs, who is executive officer of the Oregon.

Mrs. E. R. Shipp entertained at bridge Tuesday for Miss Madeline Treat, Mesdames E. H. Connor, Weller and Blackburn. Mrs. Garcelon left last Tuesday for California, to make her home during the remainder of her husband's duty at this yard. Mrs. J. W. Backus was hostess at bridge Monday for Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Mrs. E. D. Stanley and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn. Mrs. De Witt Blamer has been forced to cancel all her engagements the past week owing to sudden illness from ptomaine poisoning. Complimentary to Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacy entertained at dinner Thursday. Mrs. J. C. Fegan was hostess to the "Needles and Tongues" Singing Club Thursday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Kerr were guests of friends in Seattle during the week.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1915.

The smartest social affair of the season occurred on Saturday when Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, entertained for her house guest, Miss Warfield, of Baltimore, at a tea dance. The band room at headquarters, U.S.M.C., was handsomely decorated with bunting and cut flowers. Mrs. Barnett wore a charming French creation of green and gold and was assisted in receiving by Miss Warfield. Among those assisting were Mrs. David Lewis, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Misses Nash, Graham, Elliott, Andrews and Anne Bryan.

The navy yard ball in the sail loft Friday evening was a very crowded affair and dancing continued until a late hour. Two bands played dance music. Mrs. Eberle, wife of the commandant of the yard, was assisted in receiving the 1,500 invited guests by Mrs. Mason Gulick, Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Tomb. Mrs. Tomb entertained at a dinner party before the dance. Miss Mildred North, of Providence, will remain with Mrs. Eberle until Ash Wednesday.

At the Army and Navy Club dinner dance on Thursday Capt. and Mrs. David Hall had as guests of honor Col. and Mrs. T. C. Wood. Others at this dinner were Mrs. C. F. Hitchings, Miss Anna Hitchings, Mrs. F. L. Freeman, Mrs. F. E. Boothby, Mrs. Miller, Miss Emma Hitchings, Mrs. J. E. Gadsby, Hon. F. E. Boothby. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson had as their guests Major and Mrs. Lyster, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Miss Johnson, Major Dal. Dr. Robinson. Other members entertaining parties include Gen. D. Kingman, Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Dr. W. A. Wells,

Representative Fairchild, Mrs. Graham, Dr. R. S. Field, Captain Hase, Capt. C. W. Danforth, Major M. H. Barnum, Captain Wilson, Chaplain Bayard, Col. C. M. Perkins, Representative J. A. Peters, Senator Shields and Captain Harloe.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., Feb. 9, 1915.

* The Auction Club met with Mrs. Richardson, wife of Surg. R. Roller Richardson, Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Earle, wife of Lieut. J. B. Earle, and Miss Viola Shields, of Highland Park.

An excellent minstrel show was introduced between the moving pictures at the regular weekly entertainment in the Auditorium. It was well attended and much enjoyed by the boys of the station. The performance closed as usual by singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which refreshments were served in the mess hall.

Paymr. Neal B. Farwell reported for duty Monday to relieve Paymr. Reginald Spear, ordered to the U.S.S. Kansas. Ensign P. H. Dunbar, who reported for duty Wednesday, will take up his quarters in lower C, with the other ensigns. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Earle had dinner on Saturday for Paymr. and Mrs. Rose and Dr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Raison, from the naval hospital. Paymr. and Mrs. Reginald Spear and infant daughter left Monday for Detroit, to visit Mrs. Spear's parents, Col. and Mrs. James C. Sanford.

The usual Friday evening roller skating party in the drill hall was enjoyed by the officers, with their families and friends, after which the ensigns entertained by a dance at their quarters. Chaplain Frank Thompson, who has been confined to the house during the week with grip, is able to be out.

FORT FLAGLER.

Fort Flagler, Wash., Feb. 5, 1915.

A delightful evening was spent at the bowling alley Monday. The tournament came to a close, Major Cloke winning the prize, a silver cigarette case; a supper was served at midnight. Those present were Major and Mrs. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Lawson, Dr. Oliver, Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison and the Misses Eisenbeis.

Mrs. Robert T. Oliver left Monday for Seattle, where she will remain for several days. Dr. and Mrs. Lawson entertained Dr. Oliver at dinner Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Pitta have arrived at Fort Worden. Colonel Hayden has returned to Fort Worden, after an inspection trip with Colonel Foote and Major Burgess. Mrs. Robert T. Oliver returned to the post on Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Cloke are spending several days in Seattle.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

San Diego and Raleigh, arrived at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 8. North Dakota, sailed from Guantanamo for Norfolk Feb. 8. Lebanon, sailed from Lambert's Point, Va., for Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 8.

Cyclops, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 9.

Pontine and Aileen, arrived at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 9.

Flusser and Reid, arrived at Tortugas, Fla., Feb. 9.

Colorado, sailed from Puget Sound, Wash., for Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 9.

Cleveland, sailed from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Blas, Mexico, Feb. 9.

Iroquois, sailed from San Diego, Cal., for Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 9.

Practical, Worden, K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6, arrived at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 9.

Eagle, arrived at Baradaires Bay, Haiti, Feb. 10.

Brutus, sailed from Vera Cruz for New Orleans, Feb. 9.

Maryland, sailed from Mazatlan Feb. 9 for La Paz, Mexico.

Cleveland, sailed Feb. 9 from San Blas for La Paz.

Abrenda, arrived at Shanghai Feb. 9.

Des Moines, arrived Feb. 9 at St. Marc, Haiti.

Paducah and Hannibal, arrived at Guantanamo Feb. 10.

Tacoma, sailed from Cristobal Feb. 10 for Port au Prince, Haiti.

Montana, sailed Feb. 10 from Guacanayabo, Cuba, for Guantanamo, Cuba.

Flusser, Preston and Reid, sailed from Dry Tortugas, Fla., Feb. 1 for Tampa, Fla.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 4, 1915.

Appointments and Promotions in the Navy.

William E. Stevens to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Anderson C. Dearing to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Ensign Ernest J. Blankenship to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 5.—Lieut. (J.G.) E. H. Connor detached South Dakota; to Colorado.

Paymr. C. S. Baker to Colorado.

Acting Chaplain I. J. Bouffard to South Carolina.

Mach. Stephen Kozlow detached South Carolina; to Illinois.

Mach. James Hauser detached receiving ship at New York; to South Carolina.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Feb. 5, 1915.

Comdr. W. D. Brotherton detached Monterey; to Helena and 2d Division.

Comdr. E. S. Kellogg to command Monterey.

Lieut. W. H. Booth to Cincinnati.

P.A. Surg. William Chambers to Naval Station, Olongapo.

A. Surgs. H. V. Cornett and L. H. Roddis to Naval Hospital, Canacao.

Gun. William Cronan and Mach. C. R. Doll to Monadnock.

Chief Carp. E. L. Bass detached Naval Station, Olongapo; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. William Boone to Naval Station, Olongapo.

FEB. 6.—Lieut. G. A. Beall to St. Louis.

Ensign Lorain Anderson detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Bagley.

Surg. J. C. Pryor detached North Dakota; to Montana connection regiment marines.

P.A. Surg. L. M. Schmidt detached Louisiana; to Montana connection regiment marines.

Pay Dir. M. C. McDonald detached Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. Frank Baldwin detached Kansas; to Ohio and Wisconsin.

A. Paymr. A. H. Mayo to Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.

A. Paymr. C. V. McCarty detached Naval Station, Tutuila Samoa; to wait orders at San Francisco, Cal.

FEB. 8.—Ensign S. N. Moore detached Hopkins; to Maine.

Paymr. Reginald Spear to Kansas.

Chief Mach. M. A. Thormahlen detached Texas; to treatment Naval Hospital, New York.

Mach. Will Mueller detached receiving ship at New York; to Texas.

FEB. 9.—Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam commissioned from Dec. 15, 1914.

Rear Admiral D. W. Coffman commissioned from Dec. 12, 1914.

Lieut. H. T. Dyer detached Kansas; to Hancock.

Lieut. A. H. Rice detached Hancock; to Kansas.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. C. Faus detached Colorado; continue treatment naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. W. Smith detached North Dakota; to Utah.

Ensign R. H. Maury detached North Dakota; to Arkansas.

Ensign R. W. Ferrel detached North Dakota; to New Jersey.

Ensign J. I. Hale detached North Dakota; to Wyoming.

Ensign Clarke Withers detached Utah; to North Dakota.

Ensign C. E. Battle detached North Dakota; to Kansas.

Ensign G. T. Manning detached North Dakota; to Rhode Island.

Ensign W. K. Beard detached North Dakota; to Virginia.

P.A. Surg. J. G. Ziegler detached West Virginia; to Milwaukee.

Asst. Paymr. C. L. Austin appointed from Jan. 2, 1915, to Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.

Chaplain B. R. Patrick detached North Dakota; to Louisiana.

Chief Gun. James Donald to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Feb. 23, 1915.

Gun. A. J. Holton detached Milwaukee; to Colorado.

Mach. A. I. Seaman detached Minnesota; to home and wait orders.

Mach. F. A. Manuel detached receiving ship at New York; to Minnesota.

Pay Clerk T. A. Culhane appointed; to Colorado.

FEB. 10.—Capt. H. O. Stickney commissioned from Dec. 15, 1914.

Comdr. I. C. Wettengel commissioned from Dec. 15, 1914.

P.A. Surg. J. G. Ziegler detached West Virginia; to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

The following boatswains have been appointed from Feb. 6, 1915, and assigned to duty as follows: James S. Trayer, Gregoire F. J. Labelle, Theodore Anderson, Henry H. Hartley, William E. Benson, Fred C. A. Plagemann, to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; Philip J. Kelley, to receiving ship at New York; Andrew G. C. Dargard, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; Alfred D. Doucet, to temporary duty Paducah; Eugene J. Friebe, to Alabama.

The following gunners have been appointed from Feb. 6, 1915, and assigned to duty as follows: Albert M. Hinman, William Cox, H. J. Meneratti, Herman C. Schrader, Samuel C. Washington, Charles B. Bradley, to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; Herbert R. Mytinger, James A. Featherstone, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; Stephen A. Loftus, Asa Watson, James M. Macdonnell, William A. Eaton, to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; Leon W. Becker to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; Walter N. Fanning, Harold A. Turner, Brice H. Mack, to St. Louis; Curry E. Eason, to Milwaukee; Peter A. Gundlach, to Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Ensign R. E. Bell examination for promotion.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 9.—Capt. R. H. Davis, A.Q.M., detached Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia; to Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, China.

First Lieut. H. L. Parsons to Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal., upon arrival in the United States.

First Lieut. C. E. Nutting detached Marine Barracks, Olongapo; to United States.

First Lieut. D. F. Duncan detached Marine Barracks, San Diego; to Marine Barracks, Guam.

First Lieut. R. S. Keyser to recruit depot, Marine Barracks, Mare Island, upon arrival in United States.

First Lieut. W. C. Wise, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Honolulu; to Marine Barracks, New York.

First Lieut. R. T. Zane detached Marine Barracks, San Diego; to Marine Barracks, Honolulu.

First Lieut. C. C. Riner detached 1st Brigade, navy yard, Philadelphia; to Philippine Islands.

First Lieut. H. W. Weitzel to Marine Barracks, San Diego, upon arrival in the United States.

Second Lieut. S. N. Raynor detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to Washington, D.C.

U.S. COAST GUARD SERVICE.

The cutter Seminole, Captain Ueberoth, returned to Wilmington, N.C., Feb. 5, after an interesting experience in trying to sink the three-masted schooner Frank E. Swain, which was a danger to navigation. The Swain was first discovered in a rough sea with bottom awash, and only a few feet of the keel could be seen as from time to time the hull rose out of the water. The bow was entirely submerged. Nine shots were fired into the hull, but it did not sink. The greatest difficulty beset the cutter men in even getting a line on the derelict, there being nothing which to connect with. However, after a time some of the plucky sailors managed to climb aboard the heaving hulk and bore a hole through the keel, so that a line could be fastened and the derelict taken under tow. The Seminole endeavored to tow the wreck up the coast to Cape Henry, but the inverted schooner so retarded the speed of the cutter that only about one mile an hour was made. Finally it was discovered that the two vessels were not moving an inch. Investigation proved that on reaching shallow water a suspended anchor of the Swain had caught on the sands and was sufficient to resist all the power the Seminole could exert. The sea was too rough to perform the ordinary simple task of cutting the anchor chain, therefore the only thing to do was to leave the vessel there until a more propitious time for towing it into port. The Swain is laden, probably with lumber, and was returning to New York from a Southern port. Until something definite is learned the fate of the crew remains to surmise. The vessel, says Captain Ueberoth, appears to have been struck by a sudden gale, since the crew of the masts is broken. Therefore it is not improbable, he says, that all hands went down. It appears, he says, that many of the sails are set, which is an indication that the vessel was not abandoned by the crew. It is possible, he points out, that the crew may have kept afloat by some means until picked up by a passing ship without wireless, and their whereabouts as yet are not learned.

The American schooner Mark Pendleton, of New York, was found at anchor in Lookout Bight, N.C., on Feb. 4, with her supply of provisions necessary to feed the crew almost exhausted and there was no coal on board, necessitating their burning wood from the cargo to keep warm. The schooner was given the equivalent of thirty-seven rations and one-quarter ton of coal by the Seminole.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALBION—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSQUIN—Capt. W. E. Hall. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gable. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Mare Island, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. E. Wilcox. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate N. Johnson. New York.

ITASCA—Capt. B. M. Chiawell. Norfolk, Va.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Out of commission.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.

MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.

ONONDAGA—Ordered to relieve Itasca.

PAMUNCO—Capt. W. W. Jones. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden. South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.

WINNISIMMET—Btson. E. Christensen. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Portland, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 4, 1915.

A number of the officers and ladies of the garrison were present at the charity ball held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the evening of Feb. 2. The last formal hop before Lent was given at the club Jan. 29. Several dinners were given in the garrison before the hop by Col. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Col. and Mrs. Bellinger, Major and Mrs. Truby and Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey. Col. and Mrs. Glenn had as their dinner guests Miss Annabelle Olyphant, of New York; Lieut. Col. Evan M. Johnson, and Ensigns Schofield and Thom, U.S.N. The hop was a very largely attended one. Mesdames Glenn, Normoyle and Scott received the guests.

Mrs. Halstead Dorcy gave a luncheon of eight covers on Saturday for her sister, Miss Cheney, who with Mrs. Cheney is about to leave for California. A mandolin club has been formed, with Mrs. E. S. Miller and Miss Normoyle as president and secretary.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 10, 1915.

There is some attrition between the First and Third Classes over the alleged generous manner in which the Seniors have treated the Youngsters to undesirable positions on "the morning report." The Youngsters undertook to proscribe the Lucky Bag for 1915. Four-parlers were had in an effort to adjust differences, which have allayed part, but apparently not all, of the feeling in the matter. Many years ago there was a similar boycott on the annual publication.

A son, Robert Elwin, was born at Annapolis on Feb. 6 to the wife of Lieut. E. F. Cutts, U.S.N. Judge Hatch and daughter, Miss Hatch, of Honolulu, are at Carvel Hall, here to visit Mdsn. A. G. Hatch, of the First Class.

The resignation of a number of midshipmen, required on account of their failure at the examinations just completed, have been submitted. The list follows:

First Class—Merrian C. Cooper.
Third Class—A. B. Brightman, J. F. Bynon, F. C. Foley, J. F. Kennedy, E. A. Kimball, G. H. Mason, Van R. Moore, H. W. Smith.

Fourth Class—F. V. Aler, jr., L. H. Barnes, F. W. Beltz, L. H. Blank, S. E. Dieckman, C. C. Holliday, C. W. Kirtland, F. R. Kirtland, W. A. Kitchen, A. Lee, C. A. Loomis, J. B. McDonald, Jr., C. J. McDowell, D. C. Martin, L. C. Parker, J. D. Robinson, Jr., H. T. Rogers, E. H. Smith, H. W. Spikes, W. J. Strachan, F. L. Troost, N. P. White, B. E. P. Williams-Foote.

About fifteen tailors, haberdashers and shoe dealers who for considerable periods have been allowed to display their goods in Bancroft Hall are much concerned over the receipt of notice that this privilege will be withdrawn. The special reason for the action of the authorities is that many of the midshipmen are spending more money than their income permits. It has been found necessary to find some method by which these expenses can be curtailed, and this removal of temptation is the first move. Last year the members of the Fourth Class were permitted to spend \$30 on a tailored suit, \$14 for haberdashery and \$6 for shoes to properly outfit themselves with "citizens" for the summer leave, and members of the other classes were allowed a somewhat larger sum. In the interest of economy the midshipmen will not be allowed to spend so much on a made-to-order suit, but will be advised to secure a ready-made suit when they start on their leave. A careful supervision of their other personal expenditures will be made.

The annual ball masqué of the Naval Academy took place on Friday night, Feb. 5. Many handsome costumes were presented. Four "Dutch boys," all alike, who wore wooden shoes, full blue trousers, yellow shirt waists and blue and yellow caps, were Mrs. Donald Morrison, Miss Emily Munroe, P. A. Sarg, Duncan C. Walton and Lieut. M. E. Manly, U.S.N.; "Gaul's Band" arrived with drum, cymbals, cow bells, sleigh bells, xylophones and many other strange instruments in time to furnish music for the Carvel Hall dance and dinner previous to the Academy ball, but the Naval Academy band supplanted this modern aggregation at the ball. Surg. Charles P. Kindelberger, U.S.N., who tips the scales at 250, represented Buster Brown; Mrs. Kindelberger was Folly; Mrs. Roger Williams, a French artist; Mrs. Edwards, an Oriental lady; Lieut. Edward Foy, a Russian officer; Lieut. Douglas Howard, a Pierot; Mrs. Howard, an Imperial lady; Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams, a Pierot; Lieut. Nathan Cohen, a green Pierot; Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, a Tipperary girl; Lieut. Nathan Donovan, a "hayseed"; Lieut. Nathan Kaufman, a clown; Mrs. W. W. Phelps, a dainty butterfly; Commander Phelps, a Pierot; Lieut. Nathan Baker, a clown; Professor Cusacks, a Pierot; Lieut. Nathan Commander Wygant, a sailor; Mrs. Wygant, a Pierette; Mrs. Heiner, Spanish lady; Lieut. Nathan Beardall, a toreador; Lieut. Nathan Shafford, "Uncle Josh"; Mrs. Jackson, Armenian woman; Mrs. Nancy Walton, a Bacchante; Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Hall, Gypsies; Lieut. Nathan Bemis, a clown; Mrs. Hilary Williams, Night; Mrs. T. W. Kincaid, a Persian woman; Mrs. Preston, a French artist; Lieut. Nathan McCleary, a clown; Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Berry, policeman; Mrs. Berry, a Persian maiden; Miss Anita Cresap, a pink rose; Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Egyptian lady. The first prize for the best costume was awarded to Mrs. Newton Lord Nichols, who was splendidly arrayed in an Egyptian costume; second prize to Lieut. Ezra G. Allen, who was costumed as a red ballet girl; third prize to Mrs. LeBourgeois, who was costumed as a Christmas tree.

After the ball many of the dancers repaired to the armory of Company M, Maryland National Guard, in Annapolis, a spacious building, and danced the morning hours in. Breakfast was served there by the Lucky Bag Inn.

Mrs. Theodor Porter, wife of Commodore Porter, U.S.N., left here on Tuesday to visit relatives in Greenwich, Conn. Dartmouth, playing basketball for the first time at the Naval Academy, was overwhelmed on Saturday by the fast, varied and accurate passing and shooting of Adams and Smith, while the Navy's defense made regular scoring out of the question. Adams did remarkable work, scoring nine field goals. Smith also helped to pile up the score, and his dribbling and passing was in a class by itself. Winship was easily the best player of the visitors. The Navy players were: Smith, Adams, forwards; Chandler, center; Wilkes, Overesch, defense. Substitutions—Clark for Wilkes, Carson for Adams, Jenkins for Smith.

For the first time Massachusetts Institute of Technology sent a team of swordsmen to Annapolis, and they were defeated Saturday afternoon by the midshipmen, who took all nine bouts with the foils. McRae, of the visitors, saved their face to some extent by winning two bouts with the saber in clever style. The Tech men were rather new to the foil, and were in most cases badly defeated. The work of Glennon, Partello and White, of the Navy team, was fast and smooth, and their defense particularly strong. Halpine and Peck also won with the foils for the Navy. Horn and Headley lost bouts with the saber.

With a finely balanced team the Naval Academy gymnasts won from New York University here Saturday afternoon by 44 points to 10, taking first place in all of the events except club swinging, in which there was a tie. The visitors had a good man in Captain Gilloon. The Naval Academy has not lost a match in gymnastics in three seasons. The midshipmen did notable work on the parallel bars, Berwind, Landis and Nichols all doing difficult feats with unusual smoothness. On the flying rings they also made a clean sweep. La Motte was particularly good in this line, and Hardison on the horizontal bars. Others of the team were Midshipmen Small, Armstrong, Benson, Connell, Wotherspoon and Clark.

The midshipmen won a splendidly contested wrestling match against Pennsylvania State Saturday afternoon by 19 points to 10. The victory was specially pleasing, as Penn State was the only team to win from the local grapplers last year. Hoops won a victory over Kirk of Penn in the light weight. Wyatt, N.A., threw Brown, Penn, in the 125-pound. The rest went off on decisions, but the last grapple, between Lamb, Penn, and T. W. Harrison, N.A., was called a draw after an extra bout of three minutes. The work of Harrison was a pleasant surprise, as he was outweighed by twenty-five pounds, and Lamb had thrown big Howe quite easily last year. Long, of the visitors, in the bantam class showed a remarkable knowledge of holds, but Grant, N.A., by clever and plucky work, prevented a fall. Broadfoot and Ward, N.A., both showed more knowledge of the game than their opponents. Jones, N.A., lost on decision in the 145-pound.

The Naval Academy swimmers won from the tankmen of the University of Pittsburgh Saturday afternoon by 36 points to 17, nearly all the events being close and exciting. The Navy got a good lead by winning the 160-yard relay. Dashiell, N.A., was the star of the meet, winning the 220 and 100-yard and swimming in the relay. He lowered the Academy record in the 220 by two seconds, though he barely defeated Swope, who won from his last year. The improvement of the midshipmen in the distance and other events was marked. Caldwell and Bytloch, N.A., swam an exciting exhibition 100 yards, the former winning. Richards, Borden, Ekehont, Post, Leemeyer and Bodfish were other Navy swimmers.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1915.

A beautiful bridge party was given on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Wilcox; her guests were Mesdames Fieberger, Francis, Shaw, Walker, Reilly, Harrington, R. C. Robinson, Carter, Estes, Downing, Pendleton, Avery, Butler, Hoyt, Malven, Holderness, Slaughter, O'Hara, Strong, Bubb, Dickinson, Buck, Householder, Hoisington, Miner. The prizes were won by Mesdames Fieberger, Harrington, Hoyt, Dickinson, Miner, Robinson. After the game coffee was poured by Mrs. Fieberger, Mrs. Harrington served punch, and Miss Ingle served salad. Col. and Mrs. Robinson and Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson at Cullum Hall on Thursday gave a tea dance for the officers and ladies of the post and a number of guests from away. The lower hop room was artistically decorated. In the outer balcony, converted into a bower, tea was poured by Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Wilcox and Harrington. In the hall near the stairs Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Carter served punch.

Mrs. Purdon's tea on Wednesday was another large and pretty party. Mrs. Blackford, guest of honor, is the wife of Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, 18th inf., and a large number of ladies of the post were asked. Mousse was served by Mrs. North and Mrs. Devers, while Mrs. Holt presided over the tea. Assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Cutrer, Gregory and Stearns. Col. and Mrs. Walker had dinner before the hop Friday for Col. and Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Wilcox, Miss Ingle and Colonel Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon gave a large dinner at the club that evening for Col. and Mrs. Holt, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Lieut. and Mesdames Bubb, Stearns, Holderness, Purdon, Lieutenants Richardson and Sullivan.

Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan's guests at dinner Friday were Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Lieutenants Catts, Mrs. McGuffey, of Ohio, is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Conard. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Conard entertained at dinner for Mrs. McGuffey, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale and Lieutenant Lockwood. The officers' hop Friday evening was well attended; Capt. and Mrs. Carter received. At the cadet hop on Saturday evening Mrs. Cutrer received with Cadet Woodward, Dr. and Mrs. Locke and two small children are guests of Col. and Mrs. Kreger for several weeks. Miss Margaret Normoyle was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart.

Col. and Mrs. Robinson's guests at dinner on Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Miss Platt, Lieutenant Lee, Mr. Platt, Mr. Wirt Robinson. Col. and Mrs. Gordon had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Capt. and Mrs. Carter. The guests were joined at bridge by Mrs. Francis, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale and Lieutenant Lockwood. The officers' hop Friday evening was well attended; Capt. and Mrs. Carter received. At the cadet hop on Saturday evening Mrs. Cutrer received with Cadet Woodward, Dr. and Mrs. Locke and two small children are guests of Col. and Mrs. Kreger for several weeks. Miss Margaret Normoyle was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart.

Mrs. Root, wife of Col. Edwin A. Root, has been a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Coburn. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson gave a pretty bridge party of four tables Saturday evening, in celebration of Mrs. Henderson's birthday. The guests were Miss Gertrude Jones, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Miss Julia Fieberger, Lieutenants Richardson, Sellock and Lockwood, Mr. Huntington Mills. Prizes were won by Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Holderness, Miss Jones and Lieutenant Cunningham. Mrs. Hausman and Miss Hausman, of Portland, Ore., were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson for over Sunday. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson's guests at supper were Mrs. Hausman, Miss Hausman, Capt. and Mrs. Daley. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder gave a supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Capt. and Mrs. Glade, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer.

Miss Gertrude Jones, of Saugerties, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson from Thursday until Monday. Miss Fieberger's guests for the week-end were Miss Helen Upson, of Vassar; Miss Jean Worthington, of Brooklyn, and Miss Mary Ligon, of Baltimore; before the hop on Saturday Mrs. Fieberger gave a cadet dinner. Col. and Mrs. Robinson's guests at dinner on Tuesday were Mrs. Francis, Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Dr. and Mrs. Boak's guests at dinner Thursday were Capt. E. F. Davis and Mr. Eckels. Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan on Saturday had tea for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Ingle, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Jones, Miss Fieberger, Lieutenants Richardson, Bryce, Sullivan and Lockwood. Mrs. Householder had a number of ladies in to tea on Friday to meet Mrs. Francis; tea was poured by Mrs. Watson. Lieutenant Solberg gave a dinner at the club before the Friday hop for his guests, Miss Hopkins and the Misses Moen, of Worcester, Mass., and Lieutenants Pullen and Kallach. Col. and Mrs. Robinson gave a pretty birthday dinner in honor of Mrs. Henderson on Sunday evening; besides Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson there were present Miss Jones and Lieutenant Richardson.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained the Monday Evening Club at its last meeting; there was an extra table for Mrs. Francis, Col. and Mrs. Walker and Colonel Smith. After the game Miss Ingle and Lieutenant Kallach joined the players at Welsh rabbit. Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer entertained the Wednesday Evening Club. The Friday Club met with Mrs. Henderson, who had an extra table for Miss Jones and for Mesdames Cunningham, Bubb and Holderness; the prize was won by Mrs. Bubb. Mrs. Boak was hostess of the Tuesday Club. The South End Club met with Mrs. Bubb. Mrs. Harrington and Mrs. Hobbs were hostesses of the Monday Club. The Sewing Club met last week with Mrs. Cunningham, this week with Mrs. Henderson.

Miss Sarah R. Doe, sister of Mrs. Osborne, has arrived at the post and will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne for some time. Guests of Mr. Wirt Robinson during the week have been Mr. Platt and Mr. Stearner, fellow-students at "Tech," and Miss Platt. Miss McVeigh, of Bay Shore, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs for the hops and week-end. Mrs. MacMillan was hostess of the Reading Club at its last meeting, reading her paper on "The English in India." Current events were then given by Mrs. Osborne. Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs' guests at bridge on Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Holt, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer. Prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan.

Miss Katharine Jones will start a dancing class for children on Wednesday afternoons, beginning on Feb. 17. Mr. Simon Lake will deliver a lecture on "Submarines" at 7:30 p.m. on Sunday, Feb. 14, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. The lecture will be given in the chemical lecture room and officers are invited to be present.

The Cadet basketball five administered a defeat to the University of Pittsburgh Feb. 6, 25 to 18. Oliphant had a large part in the victory, making fifteen of the Army's points. His field goals were all from hard scrimmage and at difficult angles. Hobbs distinguished himself by fine defensive work. The game was hard played throughout. Pittsburgh came back after the first half, which ended 12 to 8 in the Cadets' favor, with a flash of pretty floor work which netted them two field goals and tied the game up at 12-12. After that the Cadets forced ahead and their fine physical condition was a big factor. The Army lineup was: Oliphant, MacTaggart, forwards; Bove, center; Howell, Hobbs, guards. Substitutions—Waldron for MacTaggart.

The unbeaten Army plebe team made it eleven straight victories by defeating the five of Dickinson High School of Jersey City in the preliminary. The lineup: L. Cussack, Geddes, forwards; Gorhardt, center; Wood, Tibbets, guards. Substitutions—Buecher for Tibbets, Schmitt for Wood.

At hockey on Wednesday Columbia University won from the Army in a closely contested and well played game on

the new rink on the "Plains." The final score was 2 to 1. The first half ended in a tie at 1-1 and Columbia's winning point came when only two minutes to play was left in the second half. House scored for the Cadets early in the first half. The goal tending of Strong, the Army's captain, was one of the strongest points in the Cadets' defense. House and Ford also skated well for the Army. The teams played the Canadian style of game, with only six men on a side. The Army players were: Strong, Redfield, Brundred, Ford, McLean, House. Substitutions: Mangan for McLean, McLean for Mangan. Referee, Lieutenant Hayes, Army; assistant referee, Lieutenant Purdon, Army.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Mo., Feb. 3, 1915.

Mrs. George A. Dodd on Thursday entertained the ladies of the barracks and many visitors from town at a beautifully appointed Japanese tea. Miss Dodd, niece of Colonel Dodd, and Mrs. G. W. Biegler and Mrs. G. I. Gunckel assisted in the dining room. Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson had two tables of bridge Saturday evening, in honor of Miss Mason, who is visiting her brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Mason.

Mrs. H. H. Rutherford and guest, Mrs. Harry A. Fitch, of New York, were guests of honor at a bridge Monday afternoon, given by Mrs. Randolph Warner, of town. Mrs. C. R. Snyder on Tuesday gave an informal bridge party and tea for the ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush has gone to Albany, N.Y., to visit relatives while Lieutenant Quackenbush is at Fort Leavenworth taking his examinations for promotion.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Meador have returned from Cleveland, Ohio, where for the past two months Lieutenant Meador has been on duty as recruiting officer during the illness of Capt. H. W. Stamford. Lieut. Ira A. Smith is back from San Francisco. He conducted a number of recruits en route to Hawaii and the Philippines.

FORT FLAGLER.

Fort Flagler, Wash., Jan. 31, 1915.

Mrs. John Carroll has left for her home, Washington, D.C., after spending a week with her nephew and niece, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott. Major and Mrs. Harold E. Cloke entertained at luncheon Friday for Colonel Foote, Colonel Haygen, Major Louis R. Burgess and Captain Johnston. A meeting was held at Major Cloke's quarters Friday to discuss work for the Army Relief Section, of which Mrs. Harold E. Cloke is president and Mrs. Robert T. Oliver secretary and treasurer.

Major and Mrs. Cloke had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Harrison. Mrs. Robert T. Oliver left for Seattle Monday, to remain for several days as guests of friends. Mrs. John L. Hughes and her daughter, Miss Hilda Eisenbeis, have returned to the post after spending several days in Seattle.

Major and Mrs. Morgan have arrived at Fort Casey, where Major Morgan is to be fort commander. Major and Mrs. Morgan have been spending several days at Fort Worden, the guests of Capt. and Miss Hilton. Lieutenant Cecil, of Fort Worden, has gone on leave for a month.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 8, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Cushman had luncheon Jan. 31 for Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson and Lieutenant McDonald. Mrs. Rockenbach gave a supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Lieut. and Mrs. Elting, Lieutenants McDonald and Jernigan. Major and Mrs. Hacker entertained for Miss McCue, Miss Lillian McCue, Miss Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieutenants Thurman, Clark and Crutcher. Capt. and Mrs. Kromer also had a supper party. Tuesday was ladies' night and there were a number of dinners, one by Lieut. and Mrs. Pope at "The Hitching Post" for Major and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and Lieut. and Mrs. Newman; Miss Dell McCue entertained at "The Hitching Post" for Mrs. Donner, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Miss Lillian McCue, Miss Nelson and Lieutenants Thurman and Crutcher; Lieut. and Mrs. Estes had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson and Lieutenant Viner; Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker had their guests, Major and Mrs. Ragan, Major and Mrs. Hacker and Capt. and Mrs. Amos.

Col. and Mrs. Allen arrived Tuesday and are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Lockett for a few days. Col. and Mrs. Lockett gave a dinner Wednesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Allen and for Major and Mrs. Marshall, Major and Mrs. Ragan, Mrs. Donner and Captain Gajot. Miss Davidson, of Annapolis, is the guest of Mrs. Laurson for a few days; Lieutenant Robertson gave a dinner at the club in her honor, when other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Rockenbach, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Lieutenants Robinson and Jernigan. Mrs. Steen, of Memphis, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Howell Estes. There was quite a large attendance Wednesday at the dancing class, in the gymnasium. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson gave a jolly buffet supper Thursday for their house guest, Miss Davidson. Asked to meet her were Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. H. L. Gerstle and Mr. John Martin, of Chattanooga; Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Capt. and Mrs. Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. Kromer, Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Kochenbach, Captain Gajot, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Elting, the Misses McCue and Miss Nelson, Lieutenants Robinson, Flynn, Robertson, Blunt, McDonald, Thurman, Crutcher, Clark and Jernigan.

Mrs. A. M. Pope gave an informal tea Thursday at "The Hitching Post" for Mesdames W. C. Pope, Steen, Ragan, Donner, Thomas Hunsaker, Müller and Estes. Major and Mrs. Marshall gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Lieut. and Mrs. McKinley, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope and Lieut. and Mrs. Newman. Major and Mrs. Ragan entertained for Major and Mrs. Howze, Major and Mrs. Hacker, Mrs. Donner, Captain Carswell, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and Lieut. and Mrs. Elting. There was an exceedingly pretty hop Saturday, much of the credit for it being due Mrs. Laurson. Lieut. and Mrs. Elting gave a dinner before the hop for Capt. and Mrs. McKinley, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Miss Davidson and Lieutenant Robertson. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas had as guests Captain Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Newman and Lieutenant Robinson. Capt. and Mrs. Rockwell entertained for Col. and Mrs. Allen and Lieut. and Mrs. Herr. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker had a dinner for Miss McCue, Miss Nelson, Captain Carswell and Lieutenants Crutcher, McDonald and Clark.

Mrs. Donner, of Washington, who is visiting Mrs. Ragan, gave a luncheon-bridge at "The Hitching Post" Saturday for Mesdames Lockett, Ragan, Marshall, Rockwell, Pearson, Hunsaker, Pope, Swift, Stotsenberg and the Misses McCue. Bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Lockett and Pope and Miss McCue. Major and Mrs. Hacker had Major and Mrs. Ragan and Mrs. Donner for their luncheon guests Sunday; Lieut. and Mrs. Herr had Captains Parker and McClure and Lieutenant Jernigan.

The band concerts at the post seem very popular now, as crowds motor out from town every Sunday to hear them. After the football game Lieut. and Mrs. Newman gave an informal tea for Miss Davidson. Present: Major and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Kromer, Captain Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Lieut. and Mesdames Pearson, Pope, Estes, Laurson and Lieutenants Robinson, Robertson, Flynn and Jernigan. Capt. and Mrs. Cushman also entertained with a tea and musicale, at which Mr. Strang Nicklin gave much pleasure with his singing.

Major Hacker on Sunday evening made another of his popular "rabbits," which was enjoyed by Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Captain Carswell, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker and Lieutenant McDonald. Lieut. and Mrs. Burton Read have returned from their honeymoon and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. James McKinley. The McKineys gave a supper party for them Sunday; other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Miss Davidson and Lieutenants Robertson, Thurman and Crutcher.

The New Unit Cell Battery For Submarines

WHY IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER TYPES
FOR SUBMARINE SERVICE.

Each Cell is a Self-Contained and Self-Supporting Unit:

This means that each cell is perfectly sealed and individually ventilated. The element or the whole cell can be removed and replaced as a Unit.

It means that the cells can be assembled and charged before installation and be ready for immediate service. The great convenience of this in case of renewals or replacements is evident.

The container is self-supporting and made of insulating material, eliminating the danger of short circuit and electrolysis should sea water get into the battery compartment. Any battery employing metal jars is subject to this danger.

Complete Ventilation:

Air is kept constantly passing through each cell. This removes all danger of explosion from accumulated gases in case of a possible short circuit.

Any battery employing alkali electrolyte cannot be so ventilated, since air has a detrimental effect on the electrolyte and such a battery is a constant menace, due to the possibility of explosion.

A smaller amount of fumes is given off by the Unit Cell Battery than by batteries of any other type and these fumes are **absolutely uninjurious to health.**

The cover is equipped with a special device to separate and return to the cell any spray entrained with the air drawn through by the ventilating system.

No Electrolyte Can Escape:

Not only is the cover tightly sealed—the cell terminals and the inspecting aperture are fitted with gaskets which absolutely prevent the electrolyte in the cell from getting out.

"Spilling" or "Slopping" is impossible in the New Unit Cell.

Chlorine Gas Danger Eliminated:

So carefully has the sealing of each cell and the design of the ventilating system been worked out, that even should the battery compartment become flooded with sea water—practically none could find its way into the cells.

Since the danger from chlorine gas arises when sea water gets into contact with the plates, by keeping it out of the cells, this danger is eliminated.

High Discharge Characteristics:

Being a Lead Battery it has the characteristic ability to discharge at high rates without excessive drop in voltage. This insures the delivery of power under high speed requirements, and this the lead type alone can give.

Minimum Care Required:

Wear from relative motion is eliminated as the parts within the cell are solidly and rigidly supported. Loose assembly of parts, as in some older installations, accelerates wear and disintegration.

The separation and insulation of the plates has been carefully designed to give the best results.

A life for the plates is confidently predicted which will measure up to that obtained from similar plates in commercial service on shore.

The aperture for inspecting and filling is large and the plug is easily removed and replaced.

An important feature in facilitating the care of the battery is a device which automatically fixes the proper height of the electrolyte when adding water. This prevents over-filling with consequent flooding of the cell covers and keeps the whole compartment dry and free from acid.

The above are some of the characteristics of the New Unit Cell "Exide" Submarine Battery.

They represent Reliability—Durability—Freedom from danger—Ease in handling and Ability to supply maximum power when demanded.

Possessing these characteristics, we again assert that this new Unit type battery is **"the best and the safest battery ever proposed for submarine service."**

Subsequent announcements in this publication will give in greater detail the superior characteristics of this battery.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO ST. LOUIS CLEVELAND ATLANTA DENVER DETROIT ROCHESTER
WASHINGTON PITTSBURGH SEATTLE LOS ANGELES PORTLAND, ORE. SAN FRANCISCO TORONTO

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5, 1915.

The regular Tuesday afternoon dance was well attended. Among those who enjoyed the affair were Capt. and Mesdames Tobin, Turtle, Lincoln, Monroe, Long, Sheen, Lieuts. and Mesdames Russell, Cygon, Dunwoody, Mesdames Gillis, Baxter, Mitchell, Misses Miere, Shepard, Foote, Tobin, Hildreth Miere, Major Newbill, Lieutenants Burlingame, Johnson, Dawson, Bendel, Sullivan, Dr. McMurdo, Parce and Messrs. Humphrey, Bowers and Gibson. A birthday party in honor of Miss Margaret Webb was given last Friday by Chaplain and Mrs. Webb. A score of children took part in the affair, which consisted of a tea party at their home, and later an informal dance at the Officers' Club. Those who took part in this affair were Misses Frances Kerwin, Pattie Merriman, Elizabeth Merriman, Helen Wright, Elizabeth Humphrey, Clementine Edie, Mary Edie, Marjory Powell, Jeannette Fuqua, Elizabeth Thompson, Sara Webb, Margaret Webb, Masters Arthur Kerwin, Val Evans, Bryan Evans, Curtis Wright and Bob White.

A dance was held at Angel Island Saturday night, when several people from around the bay attended. A group of girls from Piedmont who went over to be week-end guests were Misses Carmen Ghirardelli, Lovell, Capwell and Osborne. Mrs. Arthur Murray had luncheon Wednesday at Fort Mason for Mesdames Sharon, Otis, Blanding, Kittie, Pratt, Misses Mae Friedlander and Fannie Friedlander. Mrs. Elmer E. Curtis, wife of Dr. E. Curtis, U.S.N., and their little son have returned from an enjoyable tour of the Orient and are staying at a hotel in town. Capt. and Mrs. Walter Henry sailed last week for the Orient, to be stationed with his regiment. While here they were guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Wood, who entertained at an elaborate dinner in their honor.

Col. Daniel C. Jackling and his guests, Messrs. and Mesdames Frank Judge and Walker Salisbury, of Salt Lake, will return this week to San Francisco, after an enjoyable tour of Southern California. They were accompanied South by Mrs. Mountford S. Wilson and Miss Virginia Joliffe, the former of whom returned to town last week. They attended the exposition at San Diego and also passed some time at Coronado. Lieut. and Mrs. Conger Pratt are now established at Fort Mason. Mrs. Pratt has been the guest of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, since shortly after Christmas and was joined recently by Lieutenant Pratt, who has been at the Presidio of Monterey. Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray entertained Saturday at a dinner at Fort Mason. Miss Pauline Griffith, of Berkeley, gave a dinner Friday in honor of the officers of the St. Louis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Irvine are being accorded a warm welcome by their many friends in this city. Lieutenant Irvine is stationed on the U.S. battleship Oregon and while the battleship is in port Mrs. Irvine will be the guest of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George Klink, Fillmore street. Mrs. William Martin entertained at a small luncheon in honor of Mrs. Irvine Saturday and among her guests were Mesdames Cecil Marrack, Hamilton Murray, Harold Mann, Jr. and Horace B. Clifton. Mrs. Frederick Funston, who will leave in March to join General Funston in San Antonio, entertained the Five Hundred Club Tuesday. Present: Mesdames Rees, Brooks, Lewis, Hunter, Smoke, Rice, Mitchell, Roach, Turtle, Hickox, Hines and Guyer.

Capt. and Mrs. Alvin B. Barber, who have made their home in Berkeley for the past year, have been ordered to Washington, D.C. They left Saturday and will probably be stationed at Washington for two years. Among affairs given in their honor was a dinner, over which Mr. and Mrs. Harold Fessenden presided Friday in Berkeley.

Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Bucker gave a bridge party last night at Fort Scott for Col. and Mrs. Foote, Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Capt. and Mesdames Geary, Monroe, Bingham, Long, Hines, Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody, Mrs. William H. Tobin, Miss Virginia Tobin, Miss Esther Foote, Miss Lois Foote, Mrs. Turtle, Dr. Hall, Lieutenants Jones, Faymonville and Burlingame. Mrs. William H. Monroe entertained at a bridge-luncheon yesterday at her home at Fort Scott for Mesdames Foote, Humphrey, Merriman, Elliott, Baxter, Gillis and Lewis.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Bosley gave a dinner Jan. 27 for Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, jr., Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Ethel Allen, Capt. Frank J. Miller, Lieut. Louis A. Craig and Mr. Lawton. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson had dinner Jan. 28 for Major and Mrs. William P. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kitts, Capt. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter and Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards. Miss Ethel Allen was the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith, of Governors Island, for the hop on Jan. 29. Lieutenants Loustlot, Craig and Englehart were among the guests going from here to the hop at Governors Island last week.

Ladies' night at the club was well attended last week. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Major and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Miss Ethel Allen, Lieutenant Loustlot and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sawyer, of Bay Ridge, Miss Theodore McCutcheon, of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss Gertrude Lukens, of New York city, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, jr., last week.

Mrs. S. E. Allen entertained the Card Club last Monday; Mrs. Alston Hamilton was the winner. Others present were Mesdames Pence, Roberts, Kitts, Matson, Carpenter, Edwards

and Miss Ethel Allen. Immediately after the game Mrs. Allen held a meeting of the Army Relief Society. Mrs. S. E. Allen is president of this branch, Mrs. William P. Pence secretary, and Mrs. Alston Hamilton treasurer.

Col. S. E. Allen, accompanied by Major W. P. Pence, Capt. J. L. Roberts, jr., Capt. William T. Carpenter, Lieut. R. O. Edwards, R. K. Greene and Louis A. Craig, reviewed the 13th Coast Artillery command, N.G.N.Y., in its armory on Feb. 2. Colonel Allen and the above mentioned officers were entertained at dinner before the review. Mrs. R. O. Edwards, Miss Ethel Allen, Capt. Frank Miller and Lieutenant Loustlot were among the guests going from here to the charity ball given at the Waldorf Astoria on Feb. 2. Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards entertained at dinner Feb. 3 for Miss Ethel Allen and Lieutenants Blackmore, Craig and Englehart. Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen had dinner Feb. 3 for Capt. and Mrs. Matson and Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter. Lieut. Louis A. Craig left last Thursday for Fort Howard, Md., much to the regret of everyone. Miss Callie Fry, of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter. Mrs. Yates Stirling, jr., accompanied by her two children, Yates, 3d, and Ellen, left for Pensacola, Fla., Sunday, to join Comdr. Yates Stirling.

Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, en route to Fort H. G. Wright, were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kitts. Miss Dunkle was a dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kitts on Sunday. The many friends of Capt. R. H. Williams will be glad to hear that the latest news from Constantinople stated that he had been operated on successfully for appendicitis and was out of all danger.

Miss Rowena Abbott, of Fort Wood, was the guest of Miss Ethel Allen on Saturday. Miss Mary Jenkins, of Natchez, Miss., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, jr. Mrs. R. K. Greene has been confined to the house for the past two weeks with la grippe.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Feb. 10, 1915.

Major and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux entertained last week for their house guest, Mrs. L. S. Hughes, with a moonlight sleigh ride, after which a supper was served at their quarters, which was followed by dancing. Capt. J. G. Workizer, recently ordered here, is settled in quarters No. 5, formerly occupied by Capt. J. M. Dunn. Mrs. Workizer and children, now in Baltimore, will join here in the early spring.

A pretty dinner was given last week by Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Fischer, in honor of Major and Mrs. Lamoreux; other guests were Major and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, O.D.; Mrs. L. S. Shepard and Capt. J. G. Workizer. Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton are home again after a month's outing in Jamaica, Cuba and Florida. On Thursday Mrs. P. D. Bunker was the guest of Mrs. Carruthers, of New York city, at a breakfast and recital of the Yonkers Philharmonic Society. Major and Mrs. J. L. Shepard, M.C., entertained informally Friday evening for Mrs. Leonard S. Hughes. Music was the program of the evening, a delicious supper following. Those invited were Major and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux, Major and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, O.D.; Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton, Capt. and Mrs. P. D. Bunker, Mrs. Hughes, Miss C. Barrett and Lieut. F. Bradley, O.D.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Borton spent several days in the city last week visiting with Mrs. Borton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vermilye. Lieut. A. S. Buyers has returned from a three weeks' leave; he and Lieut. T. R. Murphy were the two from this post taking the ordnance examination at Springfield Arsenal. Miss Bernice Bentley, of New Orleans, La., will be the guest of her cousin, Lieut. T. R. Murphy, and his mother for several weeks. Miss Dessaline Shepard came home from school on Friday for a few days. She and her parents, Major and Mrs. J. L. Shepard, M.C., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur N. Tasker, M.C., at Fort Wood on Sunday. Major Shepard also attended the banquet given at the Hotel McAlpin on Saturday night for Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas. Miss Scott, sister of Mrs. F. Hanna, and Miss Wattles, both of West Haverstraw, N.Y., were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. Hanna over Sunday of last week; this week-end Mr. E. T. Ewell, of Binghamton, N.Y., was their guest. Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Pariseau, M.C., arrived last week to relieve Capt. Arthur N. Tasker, M.C., and has taken the quarters vacated by him. Miss Catherine Barrett, of Baltimore, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. E. Yates for ten days, left for her home to-day.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CARTER.—Born at Lewes, Del. Jan. 22, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Carter, U.S.N., a daughter, Helene Lofland.

CUTTS.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 6, 1915, a son to the wife of Lieut. E. F. Cutts, U.S.N.

HOFFMAN.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1915, a daughter, Nancy Lea Hoffman, to Ensign and Mrs. J. Ogden Hoffman, U.S.N.

TORNEY.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Francis J. Torney, C.A.C., at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., a son, Francis Joseph Torney, jr.

MARRIED.

GENTRY—FULLER.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 6, 1915, Capt. Ernest R. Gentry, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Lydia Fuller, daughter of Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, U.S.A.

HAGNER—COLTON.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1915, Miss Margery Colton, sister of the wife of Comdr. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., to Mr. Randall H. Hagner.

MEARS—KAHLE.—At Elkton, Va., Jan. 23, 1915, P.A. Surg. John Bowdoin Mears, U.S.N., and Miss Eulalie Mary Kahle.

PARKER—MATTHEWS.—At Georgetown, D.C., Feb. 3, 1915, Lieut. Edwin Pearson Parker, jr., 3d U.S. Field Art., and Miss Hannah Matthews.

ROBNETT—MANIFOR.—At Las Animas, Colo., Jan. 21, 1915, P.A. Surg. A. H. Robnett, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Louise Manifor.

WALMSLEY—MABIE.—At Manila, P.I., Dec. 21, 1914, Lieut. Stephen M. Walmsley, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Carmen C. Mabie.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—Died at Earlville, Iowa, Jan. 28, 1915, Henry Arnold, father of Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, 12th U.S. Cav.

BARTLEY.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1915, Mate William D. Bartley, U.S.N., retired.

CAMERON.—Died at Denver, Colo., Jan. 29, 1915, Mrs. D. E. Cameron, sister of Major Lawson M. Fuller, U.S.A., retired, and of Capt. E. E. Fuller, 23d U.S. Inf.

CLIFFORD.—Died Feb. 1, 1915, at Lewiston, Me., Mr. P. J. Clifford, father of Mrs. John Cenic, wife of Q.M. Sergt. John Cenic, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

COX.—Died of pneumonia at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7, 1915, Mr. Henry Cox, father of Mrs. Willis W. Bradley, jr., wife of Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, jr., U.S.N.

EVANS.—Died at Miagao, P.I., Feb. 11, 1915, Major Houston V. Evans, Philippine Scouts, captain of Infantry, U.S.A.

HALL.—Died at Comanche, Texas, Feb. 6, 1915, Judge J. M. Hall, father of Major N. H. Hall, U.S.M.C., after a lingering illness.

HOLLOWAY.—Died at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4, 1915, Samuel Holloway, first sergeant, U.S.A., retired. Interment in U.S. Army plot, Woodmere Cemetery, Feb. 6, 1915.

HOWZE.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 20, 1915, Mr. John Howze, brother of Lieut. Gerald Howze, U.S.N., and of Capt. Marion W. Howze, U.S.A.

KOERPER.—Died at Texas City, Feb. 9, 1915, of pneumonia, Mary Waters Allen, wife of Major Conrad E. Koerper, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and daughter of Mrs. R. W. Allen and the late Paymaster Allen, U.S.N.

KNEPPER.—Died at sea Feb. 5, 1915, Mrs. Chester M. Knepper, wife of Captain Knepper, U.S.N.

MILLS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1914, Robert

J. Mills, until recently principal musician, 13th band, C.A.C., U.S. Army.

PROCTOR.—Died at Proctor, Vt., Feb. 10, 1915, Mrs. Emily A. Proctor, widow of Redfield Proctor, formerly U.S. Senator and Secretary of War, aged seventy-nine years.

RAINEY.—Died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1915, Mrs. I. N. Rainey, mother of Mrs. Ryden, wife of Naval Constr. R. W. Ryden, U.S.N.

WEBER.—Died at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1915, John A. Weber, father of Mrs. Carolyn Ravenscroft, wife of Lieut. (J.G.) G. M. Ravenscroft, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

GENERAL WOOD REVIEWS 12TH N.Y.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., who reviewed the 12th N.Y. in its armory, under command of Col. C. S. Wadsworth on the night of Feb. 10 after expressing to the officers of the regiment his satisfaction with the ceremonies of the evening and the general fitness of the officers and men, gave some sound advice.

He said that every effort should be made to keep the National Guard in the highest condition possible, and to make it stronger. He pointed out the necessity of having officers and men in the ranks of the National Guard in time of peace that would be fit for service in war, and the unfit, he said, should be got rid of. General Wood also remarked that New York had a Major General that he was sure could be relied upon to weed out the dead wood from its force.

The General stated he believed in Federal control for the National Guard, and said that he thought it would be necessary for the National Government to pay for the support of the Cavalry and Field Artillery of the Militia, especially as the poorer states could not afford the great expense involved in keeping these arms. The General again emphasized the necessity of building up the strength and efficiency of the Guard, as even at their best both the Regular Army and Militia, he said, would be far behind the numbers needed in war. He also urged that attention be given to forming a reserve. General Wood was accompanied by a staff consisting of Col. E. F. Glenn, Col. J. B. Bellinger, Major C. McK. Saltzman, Capt. Halsted Dorey and Gordon Johnston, U.S.A.

The regiment during the evening made a highly creditable showing both as to numbers, steadiness and smoothness in executing movements. The first event was the formation in line for escort to the color, Company B, Captain Fuller, being detailed for the escort. The regiment next formed in line of masses for review. The standing review was omitted at the request of the General. The companies passed in fine shape, there being fourteen commands, mostly of sixteen files each. Company L, Captain Dean, was the largest, with eighty-eight men present, and Company D, Captain De Kay, was second largest, with sixty-four. Thirty-six officers and men, who qualified in the War Department course in rifle practice last year, received decorations, General Wood making the formal presentation.

Evening parade in line, under Lieut. Col. A. D. Porter, was the concluding ceremony, and it was handsomely performed. A noticeable feature was that nearly all the men in the regiment were equipped with the Regular Army marching shoe. Another good innovation was the work of the Guard under Capt. H. S. Hildreth and Lieut. E. V. Ireland in keeping the main hall clear of loiterers. It is also worthy of note that a review does not curtail regular drills, and armory drills are now of two hours' duration instead of one and a half hours as of old. Among the special guests present were Col. Lotus Niles, Lieutenant Colonel Buffington and Capt. George H. White, U.S.A.; Col. T. F. Huston and Lieutenant Colonel Judson, ex-12th; Col. G. Hurry, retired; Major E. W. Dayton, I.G. Dept., and Lieut. H. C. Woodward, 22d N.Y. Lieutenant Colonel Judson, with Majors W. E. Downs and Monson Morris, now in the 12th, served together as officers in Co. E, of the 12th N.Y. Volunteers, in 1898, and all three officers said "How" after the review. The next regimental review will be on March 20 by Governor Whitman.

For the benefit of enlisted men now in the 69th Regiment of New York National Guard, and of any new men who may join the organization, arrangements have been made to establish a Civil Service School, which shall be entirely free of expense for all the men. Instruction will be given for positions under the Federal, state and city governments. The school will meet each Monday and Tuesday night at the armory, and will be in charge of Mr. Edward A. Neylan, who is said to be an expert instructor. Great benefits are expected to be derived from the school by the men taking the course of instruction.

The following communication from the 71st N.G.N.Y. speaks for itself: "Is that your Dinny?" asked Mr. Dooley, "I hardly recognized him!" "I hardly know him myself," said Hennessy, "since he joined the Seventy-first Regiment. He always was a likely lad, but he had a kicked-dog, eyes-down, run-up-heads style, and didn't seem to get on. Mike Casey's kid took him to the armory one night and got him in and now its head-up, shoulders-back, shiny-shoes and lookin' every man in the eye as if he owned Ireland. He used to hang around Brannigan's corner, shokin' cigars until he smelled like a skunk and talked with a smoked tongue, but now it's to the armory he goes, gets drillin', boxin', fencin', shower-baths, books from the library that Katie and the old woman are crazy over, baseball, handball, and the good Lord knows what; and a frind he calls Jim is fillin' out his enlist and makin' his muscles look like a prizefighter." "Not much like the old Mulligan Guard," said Dooley. "Shure I was down to what they call a review the other night," said Hennessy, "and they turned out strong enough to free Ireland and drilled like the Ammyzons in the old 'Black Crook' show. Whin the band played 'The Star-



COMFORT YOUR FEET

Keep shoes, puttees and all leather accoutrements, soft, waterproof and pliable with 3-in-One. Not sticky or greasy. Contains no acid.

After a march or tiresome drill, rub.

3-IN-ONE OIL

on your feet—wonderful how it helps to take the smart out! Use 3-in-One on gun and revolver—prevents rust and keeps them in order for inspection. Use on bayonet and side arms in and 3-in-One will make your gun work without sticking or jamming. Best shots use and recommend it. Put 3-in-One on your razor strap; also draw razor blade between thumb and finger moistened with 3-in-One after shaving. You'll shave easier.

Sold at Post Exchanges and Ships' Stores: 1 oz. bottle, 10c.; 3 oz., 25c.; 8 oz., (1-2 pt.) 50c. Also in Patent Handy Oil Cans, 3 1/2-oz., 25c. Avoid Substitutes.

FREE

Generous sample and Dictionary of uses.

THREE IN ONE OIL CO.

42 ENF Broadway

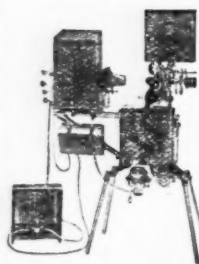
New York



USED BY THE SERVICE
MADE FOR SERVICE

Power's Cameragraph
NO. 6A.

The Perfect Motion Picture
Projecting Machine



In Forts,
Army Posts,
Battleships,
and all branches of
Government
Service.

Write for Catalogue No. 10

NICHOLAS POWER COMPANY
Ninety Gold St., New York City

Spangled Banner' and every man, woman and child stood up in silence. I felt me shpine creep and was proud me boy was a member." "Tis a great thing," said Dooley. "Indade it is," said Hennessy, "it's made a maq out of Dinny and his boss has raised his pay."

Adjutant General Macklin, of Maryland, announces to the troops of his state that in order that the allotment from the annual Government appropriation to the state of Maryland shall remain unimpaired, it becomes the duty of organization commanders to require the attendance and to use every available means to secure the same on the part of the enlisted men of their commands at the annual armory inspections by officers from the U.S. Army. "In exact proportion to the allotment made to the state of Maryland out of this appropriation," says General Macklin, "will be the ability of the A.G.O. office to adequately meet the requirements of both the state and Federal laws. It is thus seen that organization commanders must more than ever before exert every effort to have the greatest number of their enlisted strength present at Federal inspections." First Lieut. William J. McFeely, jr., 4th Inf., has resigned. Herman R. Hollies, esq., of Baltimore city, is hereby appointed on probation second lieutenant, Infantry.

Capt. Olin M. Smith, commissary, 2d Infantry, National Guard of the state of Maine, is placed upon the retired list after serving continuously for more than fifteen years. Pvt. Albert E. Andrews is appointed second lieutenant, 2d Infantry.

Col. Fred A. Lamb, 3d Regiment, National Guard of Missouri, was appointed Police Commissioner of Kansas City on Feb. 4 by Governor Major. Capt. R. P. Howell, Engr. Corps, U.S.A., gave a very interesting lecture to the officers of the Missouri Guard at Kansas City, Jan. 29, on the subject of Infantry trenches. His talk was illustrated by views of field works from the time of the Civil War to the present war in Europe. W. F. Siegmund, manager of the Marmon Car Company in Kansas City, and formerly battalion adjutant of the 1st Regiment in St. Louis, has been appointed I.S.A.P. of the 3d Regiment, N.G. Mo.

The 1st Infantry, Pa. N.G., Col. W. F. Ellis, will hold a review and ball at its armory in Philadelphia on Monday, Feb. 22. The 2d Infantry, Col. H. J. Turner, is planning to visit the San Francisco Fair in a body, to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary, but the regiment, officers and men will pay their own way. Fair savings funds have been organized in the various companies for some time. The expense of the trip will be borne partly by the regiment and partly by the officers and men.

In the 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., George B. Gibbons has been appointed second lieutenant in Battery E, and Walter C. McClure second lieutenant in Battery B. A review of the battalion in New York city by General O'Ryan is to be held shortly.

Patriotic business men of Chicago, Ill., have made arrangements to pay the expenses of the 1st Illinois Infantry to the San Francisco Exposition on a special train. An interesting itinerary has been planned through the Northwest on the way to the Fair. The train will leave Chicago on July 10. Seventeen days in all will be taken up.

At the recent inspection of the 6th Infantry, Mass. V.M., the regiment had an attendance of 93 1/2 per cent, or only 6 1/2 per cent. of absentees. Lieutenant Gray, U.S.A., made the inspection. The 6th Infantry will hold its small-arms competition before April 1. In this competition prizes will be determined by taking the aggregate scores of the officers and men firing in each company unit and dividing by the average total number of officers and men as shown on the rolls from Jan. 1 to March 1, 1915. To the team in each division making the highest score under this system there will be a prize of \$25, and to the second highest \$15. Each company must have at least forty officers and men firing in order to secure the award of two prizes in each division.

Company H, 3d Infantry, Oregon National Guard, of Portland, has advertised for recruits of five feet seven inches or over and able to carry a gun. As an inducement to recruits the advertisement promises a free trip to San Francisco in June next, as well as military training.

Brig. Gen. John P. Kirk, Chief of Staff, Michigan National Guard, announces that the organization of the Michigan National Guard is changed to conform to the provisions of the Tables of Organization of the Organized Militia, 1914 (Peace).

Commo. Robert P. Forshaw, commanding the Naval Militia of New York, has accepted a review of the 13th Coast Artillery Regiment, N.G.N.Y., for Tuesday night, Feb. 23. Commodore Forshaw has served as a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy, as a lieutenant in the 16th Separate Company of Infantry, as a lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of N.Y. Naval Militia, and in the Volunteer Navy in 1898, and was also lieutenant commander and executive officer of the 2d Naval Battalion, and was finally its commander in 1899. It reached a very high state of efficiency under his command.

A review of the 8th N.Y. by Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U.S.V., will be held in the armory on Monday night, Feb. 22.

Capt. Felix J. McSherry, Co. C, 69th N.Y., senior line captain in the regiment and one of its most faithful officers, was given a surprise by the members of his company on the night of Feb. 10 by being presented with a handsome gold watch as a token of esteem. The presentation marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of Captain McSherry's entry into the 69th, he having joined it as a private Feb. 10, 1890. He served with the 69th Volunteers in the Spanish War as a second lieutenant, and became captain in 1900. The officers of Co. F, Capt. P. J. Maguire, have offered a handsome gold of Waltham watch and a gold stick pin as recruiting prizes to the men securing the largest number of recruits by March 31 next.

We learn officially that a recent inspection of the detachment of the Medical Corps, attached to the 13th Coast Artillery command, N.G.N.Y., under Major Frank Harnden, showed that it had made remarkable improvement. This detachment is, to all intents and purposes, a new unit, having been completely reorganized. It has risen from a low position to one of very good promise. The annual full dress reception of the Non-commissioned Officers' Association of the regiment will be held on Saturday night, Feb. 20, at the armory, Sumner and Jefferson avenues, Brooklyn. It will, as in years gone by, be one of the leading military social events of the season.

9TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. JOHN J. BYRNE.

Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., who reviewed the 9th Coast Artillery command, N.G.N.Y., under Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, in the armory on the night of Feb. 6, felt very much as one of the family of the 9th. Colonel Byrne, its commanding officer, began his military service as a private in the 7th, and eight officers of the 9th now on duty with it are ex-members of the 7th Regiment. It is also worthy of note that four other commanding officers of the 9th were former members of the 7th Regiment. They were Col. John Hendrickson, 1863-65; John H. Wilcox, 1865-70; S. O. Ryder, 1879-82, and William Seward, jr., 1882-1898. All these officers were from Company H, of the 7th, the company which Lieutenant Colonel Byrne enlisted in, except Seward, who was from Company E. Numerous other members of the 7th Regiment have also served with the 9th as officers in various grades.

Colonel Appleton felt highly honored at reviewing a sister command, and at the close of the military ceremonies he told the officers of the regiment so. He also praised the record of the regiment in its numerous performances of duty in war, peace and riot duty, and complimented the command on the showing it made incident to the review. He also said he could read a desire for efficiency in the eyes of the men during the standing review. The regiment certainly made a very creditable appearance, especially considering the fact that most of its instruction is in Coast Artillery work, and very little time is given to Infantry drill. The command was equalized for the review and parade by Adjutant Allyn into two battalions, with ten companies of twenty files each, divided among the two.

The formation for the review was in line of masses and that for the review was in line, Lieutenant Colonel Byrne being in command during both ceremonies. The battalion commanders were Majors L. M. Thiery and Mills Miller.

Colonel Appleton had a staff consisting of the following officers of his regiment: Major J. E. Schuyler, Capt. W. G.

Schuyler, Capt. J. W. Myers, Lieuts. J. F. Daniell, C. P. Looser, D. C. Despard, M. A. White, A. B. Wilson, L. E. Lahems, Major C. J. Colles, Capt. W. M. Halstead, Lieuts. L. Hutton and F. D. Clark. Other special guests present were Col. E. F. Austin and Captains Spear and Teets, 8th N.Y.; Capt. H. J. Watson, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. W. I. Taylor and Major E. J. Winterroth, N.Y., and ex-Lieut. S. M. Richardson, 7th N.Y. During the review the regimental band as a compliment to the reviewing officer and staff played the 7th Regiment march ("Gray Jacket") during the passage.

At the conclusion of evening parade the State Decorations for long and faithful service were presented to twenty-four officers and men. Among those who received them were the following: Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, for twenty-five years; Major Lewis M. Thiery and Capt. James J. Walsh, for twenty years; Major Charles Wylie and 1st Sergt. J. J. Callahan, for fifteen years; Capt. R. S. Allyn, 1st Lieut. L. Roberts Walton and 1st Sergt. J. L. Taylor, for ten years. Colonel Appleton made some appropriate remarks to those receiving the decorations, and also to the 19th Company, Capt. F. G. Munson, when it was presented with the Wiley Trophy for having the best attendance last year. After an artillery drill by a detail from the regiment, and tattoo by the field music, the floor was given up to dancing and the reviewing officers and other special guests were entertained by the officers of the regiment.

FLORIDA.

Captain Sheppard, of Co. I, 2d Infantry, National Guard of Florida, took prompt action against a civilian who used insulting remarks to his company while drilling on the streets. His effort to compel respect for the uniform of properly organized troops is highly commendable, and his action should be an example for others.

The following letter from Lieut. Col. Sam J. Wolf, 2d Inf., National Guard of Florida, dated Key West, Jan. 25, 1915, to Gen. J. C. Foster, The Adjutant General, explains the incident:

"1. On the night of Jan. 20, 1915, while Co. I, 2d Inf., N.G.F., was engaged in drill on the streets of Key West, one Nat Gilbert addressed some insulting and sarcastic remarks toward the members of the organization. Captain Sheppard, considering such action as a violation of Sec. 731 of the Military Code of the state of Florida, placed the man in arrest and took him to the nearest place of confinement, viz., the City Jail, where the offender gave bond for his appearance the next day.

"2. On the following morning Captain Sheppard appeared before the county Judge of Monroe county, where he filed information upon which a warrant was issued for the said Gilbert and trial was set for 3 o'clock p.m. of that day. At the time specified the defendant appeared before the court and, through his attorney, acknowledged his guilt and proposed that if the C.O. of Co. I would withdraw the charge he would make a public apology before the organization, and would pay all costs involved, including his own attorney's fees, etc. These conditions were accepted and the defendant has made such public apology in person to the organization and through the two daily newspapers of the city.

"3. I have had Sec. 731 published in both of the local papers and it is felt from the public discussion of the case above reported that it has had a wholesome effect and will tend strongly to assure those in the military service of the state the respect and consideration to which they are entitled."

22D CORPS OF ENGINEERS, N.G.N.Y.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, visited the armory of the 22d Corps of Engineers on the night of Feb. 8 and spoke plainly to the assembled officers as to the work they were expected to perform after the new organization is completed. He spoke of the necessity of training and developing organizations, so that within a reasonable time they shall become in effect what their official designations indicate them to be. He pointed out the necessity of sympathetic relations between the auxiliary arms and the Infantry, and said that pride of organization and pride of arm of service may be aids to efficiency, but they are aids only. He also went on to say that the armories are in a sense manufacturing plants, the product of which is, or should be, soldiers trained to efficiently perform their special duties. "Viewed in this light," said General O'Ryan, "the existing armory of the 22d Engineers, although a costly monument to the generosity of the county of New York, has little relation to the object sought." He told them that if they are to be anything more than engineers in name they must have proper facilities in the armory for practical training and that the armory must be modified accordingly.

The General said he found that seven-tenths of the officers and men of the National Guard throughout are keenly interested in practical work, and that it is only a very small minority who view it with alarm and who harked back to the days of fuss and feathers. "Our first step," said the General, "will be to modify the 22d Armory so as to provide suitable accommodations for a reasonable nucleus of the prescribed number of horses and mules, to convert the existing board floor into a rough floor upon which your pontoon wagons, tool wagons and other vehicles may be used and your men taught to ride and pack, pitch tents, trench, build fires and engage in other field engineering activities which cannot be done outdoors during the winter drill season. This will not interfere with social diversions, which are unquestionably desirable in the maintenance of the organization."

The General also went on to say that the physical standard of the enlisted men must be improved, and he told the officers that they were wasting time when they instructed and trained men whose physique would render them unserviceable to the demands of war. "You cannot make iron out of butter, nor soldiers out of weaklings," said the General. He also stated that the War Department would shortly provide the balance of all the necessary material and equipment required and that an application would be made to the armory board for the modification of the armory as he had outlined. He said that plans are nearing completion to send the two battalions next summer to the Engineer School at Belvoir, on the Potomac River.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. P.—See answer to W. A. H.

W. A. H.—The President on Jan. 28 signed the bill which amalgamates the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service under a new title of Coast Guard. Regarding terms of enlistment and pay, apply to the Treasury Department, Coast Guard division. The features of the new law were noted in our issue of Feb. 6.

R. T. C. asks: If a man enlists in the Army and has a stranger sign his father's name to his papers, stating he is eighteen years, which he is not, and upon discharge will not be twenty-one years, can his father have him tried for re-enlisting as a minor, as he has already threatened to do so? Answer: Yes.

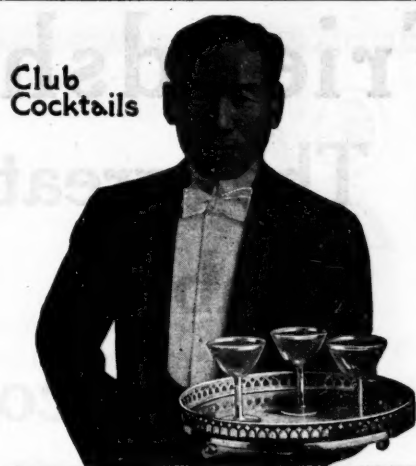
M. R. H.—Write to Navy Department regarding appointment in Medical Corps.

P. S. asks: Is there a trumpeter's school in the Army? Answer: There is a bandmasters' school at Governors Island, N.Y.H. There is a "Trumpeters Manual," compiled by Nathan C. Lombard and published by John Worley Co., Boston, Mass.

A. B. asks: In computing length of service for retirement, shall credit be given as double time for service in Hawaiian territory from May 1, 1899 to Nov. 21, 1899. Decision of J.A. Act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. 264) relating to service in Porto Rico and Hawaii not quite clear. Answer: Porto Rico prior to April 23, 1904, but not in Hawaii.

J. K. B.—Let the man who made a mistake in his statement of birthplace apply through channel for correction. There should be no trouble.

R. E. Q. asks: Enlisted Feb. 8, 1908; discharged Feb. 7,



Served by men whose hospitality is of national repute—whenever the occasion demands a cocktail of surpassing richness and flavor. So simple to serve, merely strain through ice. No mixing; no fussing with different ingredients.

CLUB COCKTAILS are mixed by experts—and bottled. They are aged in the wood to secure the true perfection of the blend.

All Varieties at Your Dealer's.
G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
Hartford New York London
Importers of the famous Brand's A-1 Sauce

1911; re-enlisted March 16, 1911; discharged by purchase May 24, 1913; re-enlisted in U.S.M.C. June 16, 1913. When do I receive pay for third enlistment period? Answer: After you have completed the second enlistment, which you took up June 16, 1913.

J. E. W. asks: (1) To whom should I apply for a commission in the volunteers in case this country should go to war with another nation? (2) What studies, if any, would an applicant be examined in? (3) Can a person take the examination at any time so as to be available in case war should break out? (4) What is the maximum age for an applicant? Answer: Read the law, the Volunteer Army Act, published on page 1067 our issue of April 25, 1914.

J. F. C. asks: (1) Are the cruisers Atlanta, Boston and Philadelphia still on the naval list? (2) What month does the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., parade for divine service, and what will the date be this year? Answer: The Boston is out of commission, on duty with Naval Militia. The Philadelphia is in commission at Puget Sound, Wash. The Atlanta is not in the naval list. (2) Usually in the spring, at the pleasure of the colonel. No date has yet been determined, or will be for several months. As soon as a date is selected it will be noted in our columns.

G. G. asks: How would a soldier be treated, being discharged after one year's service on account of disability resulting from his own misconduct and being only two years in this country? Answer: Discharged without honor. See A.R. 150, Par. 2(b).

W. H. A. asks: If a man served an enlistment of two years in the Volunteers and then enlisted in the Regular Army, would it count as second enlistment, in case he desired to purchase his discharge? Answer: No; Regular Army service only counts.

A READER.—The generals of the U.S. Army were Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Washington's generalship was in the Continental Army, before the adoption of the Constitution.

J. F. G. asks: I have served thirty years in the Navy and was retired as a chief petty officer five years ago, June 7. Am I entitled to increase of pay, ten per cent., or what is called longevity pay, now or later on? Answer: No; there is no increase for longevity after date of retirement.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Feb. 5, 1915.

Mrs. Seigle will arrive in Texas City this week. Captain Seigle has taken the house on Twelfth avenue formerly occupied by Lieutenant Emery and family. Capt. and Mrs. Moore's guests at dinner Wednesday were Major Helmick and Captain Fries.

Among those attending "Disraeli" at the Galveston Opera House Thursday evening were Col. and Mrs. Barth, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Captain Seigle, Captain Robertson, Lieut. C. B. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Peale and Lieutenant Schmidt. Chaplain and Mrs. Rice's guests at dinner Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Coates.

There was an informal dance at the 23d Infantry pavilion Thursday night. Those present from the regiment were Major Helmick, Lieutenants Miller, Emery, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes. Mrs. Parcell, of the 26th Infantry, gave a supper at the 23d Infantry clubhouse Sunday; Miss Mace was guest of honor and Lieutenant Schmidt, from the regiment, was among the invited guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes gave a dinner Thursday for Miss Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks and Lieut. V. G. Olsmith.

Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester's guests at supper Sunday were Lieuts. and Mesdames Cole, Pruyn, Coates, Roy, Lieutenants Emery, Miller, Jordan and Lampert. Mrs. Coates arrived Saturday and will remain for some time with her son, Lieut. Charles E. Coates and family. The club was thrown open to the ladies on Thursday. Dancing was enjoyed from four to six. Tea was served by Mrs. Moore. Lieutenant Schmidt's dinner guests on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester. The largest and one of the most enjoyable dances of the season was given at the Artillery camp Friday evening. Present from the regiment were Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Emery, Miller, Schmidt, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Dr. Davenport.

Mrs. Barth entertained her card club Friday. At each meeting there is a guest table, which includes friends of the hostess; those present on Friday were Mesdames Corey, Holmes, Weeks and Winn. Capt. and Mrs. Knight, of the Engineers, entertained at the 23d Infantry clubhouse Sunday night. Miss Nichols was guest of honor; others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieutenant Sherman, C.E.



DECORATIVE FISH POOLS OF
McHUGHWILLOW IN
PLEASING FORMS, \$15 to \$35

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & SON
9 WEST 42ND ST. OPPOSITE LIBRARY NEW YORK.

Friendship of the Satisfied

The great sale of FATIMA has come about largely through one smoker recommending it to another.

The ability of FATIMA to hold friends after winning them has made it the biggest seller of all quality cigarettes.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



ELEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp of U.S. Troops, Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 31, 1915.

The troops of the 6th Brigade began their movement to Douglas Monday, when the Headquarters and 2d Battalion, 11th Infantry, accompanied by a battalion from the 18th and 22d Infantry, left, under command of Colonel Pickering, 11th Inf. The troops marched from Naco to Forrest the first day and then on into Douglas, where they arrived about noon Jan. 26.

Lieut. Herbert Wadsworth, transferred to the 10th Infantry, at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, left Monday for station by way of Texas City and Fort D. A. Russell.

The 1st Battalion, under command of Major Bennet, left Naco Thursday for Douglas. They united with a battalion of the 18th and 22d, all being under the command of Colonel Rogers, 18th Inf., for the march. The weather conditions were not very good, as it rained most of the time and they reached Douglas during a heavy rain storm. Mrs. Van Schaick has joined her husband, Captain Van Schaick, 7th Inf., who is attached to and commanding Company H of this regiment. She has her residence at the Southern Hotel.

Mrs. Pickering, with her son, Woods, has joined her husband, Colonel Pickering, and is quartered at the Gadsden Hotel. Lieut. William J. Connolly has been relieved from duty as battalion adjutant and assigned to Company F for duty. Lieut. William C. Russell, who has been attached to Company G, has been appointed battalion adjutant and assigned to the 2d Battalion.

Lieut. Cassius M. Dowell, commanding the Machine-gun Company, was a visitor at Douglas and camp from Naco over Sunday. Capt. G. Maury Crallé was host at a dinner Sunday at the Gadsden Hotel for Captains McConnell and Meyer.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., Jan. 30, 1915.

Two 40-foot barges are at present under construction at this yard. One of these has been assigned for the use of President Wilson at the Panama Canal, if he goes there, and at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. It is the intention that this boat will be carried on the U.S.S. New York, and orders have been received to complete it by Feb. 1, 1915, so that it can be delivered to the New York before she sails from Hampton Roads on Feb. 15. These boats are fitted each with a 150 horsepower Van Blerck gasoline engine, and it is expected that they will make a speed of about seventeen knots. The boats when completed will be a distinct credit to this navy yard, and will probably be the handiest boats of their class afloat. They are built throughout of mahogany, and all fittings are of non-tarnishable nickel metal, a composition gotten up at this yard. The boats are lighted throughout with electricity, and are fitted with a gracefully curved steel cabin aft, which will be stained mahogany color to harmonize with the finish of the woodwork. In appearance the boats are low and rakish looking and of the speed boat type. It is anticipated also that they will be excellent sea boats, as seaworthiness has not in any way been sacrificed to speed. At the trial trip of the first boat Tuesday a speed of 18.33 knots was developed.

This yard has made so good a showing in the workmanship and in the design of small boats that it is learned the Bureau of Construction and Repair intends to assign the bulk of the special boat work of the Navy to the Portsmouth Yard. In fact, orders have already been received to prepare designs for special high speed 40-foot and 35-foot boats, and an order came a few days ago to proceed with the construction of four of these special 35-foot boats, which involves an expenditure of about \$25,000. The boat shop is now rushed with work, and it is probable that in the future a large force will be continuously employed. More first-class boatbuilders are needed now.

Chief Bttn. William L. Hill, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Southern and Topeka, has returned from a trip to Washington, where he interviewed Secretary Daniels on matters pertaining to the Seamen's Friend Society, of Portsmouth, and secured the assistance of the Secretary toward establishing new and extensive quarters for the enlisted men stationed at this yard. The Seamen's Home Society quarters on State street have become far too small and it is the aim of the Society to erect a building of its own in the near future.

The new system of management which will go into effect Feb. 1 will necessitate many changes at the yard in regard to quarters and Naval Constr. E. C. Hamner, jr., will move from Kittery to the quarters now occupied by Captain Bartlett; Lieutenant Dowling will occupy those used by Lieut. Comdr. Willis McDowell, detached. Lieut. R. E. Cassidy will take those vacated by Lieutenant Dowling, and as Naval Constr. Laurence S. Adams, the new industrial manager, is satisfied with his new quarters, Commander Klemann, aid to the Commandant, will occupy the captain of the yard's quarters.

Civil Engr. L. F. Bellinger, U.S.N., is on two weeks' leave. He leaves for the West coast Feb. 15. Civil Engr. C. A. Carlson will report at the yard Feb. 18. Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Murdock, of Wilmamtown, Mass., have arrived in Portsmouth and will pass the winter at the Rockingham Hotel.

A contract has been received authorizing the construction of four 35-foot high speed motor admiral's barges and the contract will bring \$25,000 in labor and material to the hull and machinery divisions. Naval Constr. Laurence S. Adams, U.S.N., made special designs and forwarded them to Washington; the contract followed.

Lieut. Richard E. Cassidy, U.S.N., is passing a 30-day furlough at his home in Norwich, Conn., and in Norfolk, Va. Lieutenant Clapp, U.S.M.V., who has made his residence in Portsmouth for several months, has moved to the officers'

quarters at the marine barracks. Pay Dir. F. T. Arms, U.S.N., left to-day for New London, Conn., to remain until Feb. 5, when, with his family, he will proceed to the Mare Island Yard for duty.

Capt. Frank W. Bartlett, U.S.N., engineer senior officer and engineer officer in charge of machinery division, has been detached and Lieut. Comdr. Fletcher L. Sheffield, U.S.N., now aid to the Commandant, will assume the duties of engineer officer of machinery division. Comdr. J. V. Klemann, U.S.N., inspection officer, will be acting captain of the yard and aid to the Commandant. These changes are all brought about through the appointment of Naval Constructor Adams as industrial manager of the yard.

Captain Buttrick, U.S.M.C., has been appointed warden of the naval prison, having reported from three months' sick leave. Lieut. Edmund H. Morse, U.S.M.C., has reported for duty at the barracks.

This yard has been designated part of the Marine Corps expeditionary battalion base, and two companies of Marines will at all times be stationed here, unless expeditionary forces are ordered to the front. Although Major Albertus Catlin, U.S.M.C., is senior Marine officer, Major Philip S. Brown, U.S.M.C., will command the expeditionary Marines. One company will be stationed at the barracks and the other at the prison. The prisoners at the naval prison have been granted leave for one-half hour's conversation after meals and the place designated for the talking is the large bath room on the first floor of the prison.

Miss Josephine Corcoran left Thursday for Norfolk, where she is soon to be married to Boatswain James, formerly stationed here.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, Feb. 8, 1915.

The first business of Naval Constr. Laurence S. Adams, U.S.N., as industrial manager was the work of figuring on bids for the construction of four ferryboats to be used at Newport, R.I. Civil Engr. C. F. Bellinger, U.S.N., has resumed his duties after ten days' leave.

The gunboat Dubuque, which is now at this yard, will be turned into a mine training ship and the work of remodeling will be done here. The Dubuque came to this yard last summer from Chicago, where it had been used as a training ship by the Illinois Naval Militia. Before that the ship was used as a gunboat and participated in the Spanish-American War and also in survey and patrol work in Southern waters. Naval Constr. Laurence S. Adams, U.S.N., industrial manager, has forwarded to the Navy Department recommendations pertaining to the consolidation of the plumbers and coppersmiths' shops, for economical purposes. It is the plan of Constructor Adams to have but one foreman, thus saving expense and bring the two shops, which have always been closely affiliated, together. Chief Draftsman Alvah H. Frost, of the machinery division, is attending the motorboat show in New York.

Lieut. R. E. Cassidy, U.S.N., has returned from thirty days' leave passed at his home in Connecticut and has taken up residence in quarters "J." Surg. E. V. Valz and Mrs. Valz, who have been residing at the Sinclair Inn in Portsmouth since Dr. Valz reported at the yard, have taken a residence in Portsmouth. Paymr. E. H. Cope, U.S.N., has been relieved of additional duties as assistant general storekeeper and hereafter will attend to his usual routine as head of the auxiliary pay office. His relief is P.A. Paymr. P. A. Clarke, U.S.N.

Miss Josephine Agnes Corcoran, of Portsmouth, and Bttn. Thomas James, U.S.N., formerly attached to the yard, were married on Jan. 30 at Charleston, S.C. The following day Bttn. and Mrs. James were entertained at luncheon by the officers of the U.S.S. Panther.

Orders have been posted to the effect that all warrant officers at the yard will hereafter be assigned to duty from the receiving ship Southern and will stand watch nights aboard the vessel when their turn comes. This will affect many warrant officers residing in Portsmouth and Kittery.

A stockade with walls eight feet high is to be constructed near the naval prison and will be used by the prisoners for out of door exercise and games.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Jan. 29, 1915.

The regimental evening bridge met Friday at the Officers' Club. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Faison, and the gentlemen's prize by Captain Moss. That same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Ware had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers. Mrs. Waterhouse and Miss Croxton went to Colon Saturday, spending the night at Hotel Washington and on the following day made the trip through the canal on the S.S. Colon as far as Pedro Miguel, then returning that evening to the post.

A large number of the younger set, including Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. Ware, Miss Kittson, Miss Bush and most of the bachelors, enjoyed the Tivoli dance Saturday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson and Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes on Sunday at supper.

The 5th Infantry ball team playing the Lincoln House team in Colon last Sunday and those attending the game from here came home full of enthusiasm and loud in their praises of Lieutenants Bartholf and Milburn, who do such splendid work on our team. The score was 11 to 3.

The headquarters of the U.S. troops in the Canal Zone have been temporarily located in the old Administration Building at Ancon. A meeting of the officers belonging to the Infantry Association was held at the club Wednesday evening. During the absence of the men that evening the ladies enjoyed a number of informal card parties. Mrs. Smith having as her guests for auction bridge Mesdames Phillips, Waterhouse, Stewart, Willa, Ware, O'Brien and Lewis and Miss Croxton. A book of beautiful hand sketches of the Panama Canal was won by Mrs. Willa. Mrs. Deitsch also entertained that night at auction for Mesdames Partello, Moss and Wiley.

Mrs. Goodwin entertained at bridge on Monday evening for Mesdames Faison, Stewart, Frith, Moss, Barnes, O'Brien and Bitting. The prize was won by Mrs. Faison. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes gave a beautiful dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Phillips, Major and Mrs. Croxton and Capt. and Mrs. Stewart. Mrs. Frith was hostess Wednesday for the Ladies' Auction Bridge Club. The annual meeting of the 5th In-

fantry branch of the Army Relief Corps was held Thursday morning at the home of Mrs. Morton; Mrs. Merch B. Stewart was elected secretary and treasurer to fill the vacancy left by Mrs. Ralph McCoy.

Mrs. Goodwin entertained some of the little folks on Wednesday afternoon in celebration of her son Walton's third birthday anniversary. Attractive favors were at each plate and the pretty cake with the burning candles added to the beauty of the table. Enjoying the party with Walton were Hulitt Wiley, Eleanor Faison, Joe Partello, Bobbie and Sister Frith and little Jack Barnes. Mrs. Phillips was a luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. Harding, at their attractive home in Balboa on Wednesday. This evening Capt. and Mrs. Moss have as their dinner guests Colonel Devore, Col. and Mrs. Bartholf and Lieutenant Bartholf.

Rex Beach's book, "The Ne'er Do Well," has recently been dramatized for the "movies," and it has more than usual interest to those stationed on the Canal Zone, for the setting of the story was here on the Isthmus, and the Selig Company is now taking the pictures for the production of the play. Last Saturday the company spent several hours at the residence of Mr. Duque, in the City of Panama, where some of the balcony scenes were staged. That afternoon the tragic scene of the suicide of Mr. Courland was enacted on the sea wall, to the great enjoyment of a large crowd of spectators. On Friday the actors spent the day out on the Sabanas and were much pleased with the ruins, and although they worked hard in the hot tropical sun, they made a pleasure trip of it as well and thoroughly enjoyed the outing. At all times they seem totally unconscious of their stage makeup and are indifferent to the eager gaze of the on-lookers. Miss Williams, who takes the principal part, has an elaborate wardrobe of twenty-four gowns (some being Parisian importations of exquisite beauty) to appear in the different scenes as Mrs. Courland.

Lieutenant Erck sails to-morrow for a short leave to be spent in the States on business.

CAMP ELDRIDGE.

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., Dec. 28, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Horn, of Fort McKinley, spent a few days in the post as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Morton. Capt. and Mrs. Morton had dinner Dec. 19 for Lieut. and Mrs. Van Horn and Lieutenant Everett. Major and Mrs. Hampton entertained Sunday with a buffet luncheon and a dinner at the Los Baños Hotel for Major Knowlton, Major McAleander, Capt. and Mrs. Mullay and Lieut. and Mrs. Compton, of Fort McKinley, and Dr. and Mrs. Kneeder and Dr. and Mrs. Merchant, of Manila.

Colonel Taylor, of Fort McKinley, brought a party out for the day Sunday, lunching at the Los Baños Hotel, and calling in the post in the afternoon. His party were Capt. and Mrs. Sills, Captain Godson, Lieut. and Mrs. Minnergerode and Lieut. and Mrs. Van Dusen. Mrs. Hampton entertained at bridge Tuesday morning for Mesdames Grier, Knudsen and Halliday. Lieut. and Mrs. Grier had dinner and bridge Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen, Major Hanson and Lieutenant Scowden.

Chaplain Clemens came up from Manila Tuesday and held Christmas services for the garrison and brought each child in the garrison a Christmas gift. Capt. and Mrs. Errington, of Camp McGrath, are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Morton during the holidays. Major and Mrs. Hampton motored to Manila Christmas for the day. Lieutenant Reinhardt spent Christmas at Fort McKinley.

Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen gave a Christmas dinner for Major Hanson, Lieut. and Mrs. Moran, Lieut. and Mrs. Grier and Lieutenant Van Wormer. Capt. and Mrs. Morton were hosts at dinner Christmas for Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Lieutenant Everett and Lieutenant Scowden. Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty had a dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Errington and Capt. and Mrs. Morton.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 17, 1915.

An attractive reception and hop were given by the garrison in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Wisser Friday evening. The large hall of the 25th Infantry was used and in its woodland draperies it formed a beautiful and effective background for the shifting rainbow colors of the brilliant scene. Lieut. Livingston Watrous presented the officers and ladies to their new commanding officer; receiving were General Wisser, Colonel Kennon, Mrs. Wisser, Colonel Beach, Mrs. Kennon, Colonel Sturgis, Mrs. Howell, Colonel Howell, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Col. and Mrs. Reichmann and Major and Mrs. Van Poole. The 25th Infantry band played during the reception and for dancing.

Col. and Mrs. Lyman W. V. Kennon entertained at dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Wisser before the hop. Covers were placed for Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. and Mrs. William Forsyth, Col. and Mrs. Carl Reichmann, Col. Samuel Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Cutts, Col. William Rafferty, Capt. and Mrs. John Thomas, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, Capt. Marshall Childs, Mrs. George Whitsett and Col. and Mrs. Kennon. Mrs. Frank Burnett was also a dinner hostess on Friday for Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell, Major and Mrs. Charles E. Tayman, Major and Mrs. George C. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Myer, Capt. John L. Jordan and Dr. and Mrs. Albert White. Capt. and Mrs. Americus Mitchell had dinner Friday for Misses Anne Carpenter and Hortense Short, Lieutenants Wheeler, Milligan and Spatz and Lieut. and Mrs. Livingston Watrous.

Gen. and Mrs. Wisser will be guests of Col. and Mrs. William Forsyth until the recently repaired Ranch House can be ready for occupancy. Among Schofield people welcomed back to the garrison after an absence of some months are Capt. and Mrs. Charles Willard, 25th Inf.; Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, 1st Inf., recently returned from France, where he was a military observer; Lieut. Walter E. Winton, 1st Field Art., who has been at the School of Fire at Fort Sill, and Mrs. Louis H. McKinlay, who has been visiting at her home in Virginia.

Mrs. William P. Ennis gave a delightful musicale and tea Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. George Nye, who is visiting her son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones. Mrs. David L. Stone, Mrs. Waldo C. Potter and Mrs. Charles A. Meals gave a charmingly arranged program of beautiful and pleasing selections and were encored repeatedly. Mrs. William D. Chitty and Mrs. William S. Browning served tea. Those present were Mesdames Kennon, Howell, Harrison, Cruikshank, Mason, Deshon, Neal, Willyoung, Apple, Brown, ing, Daly, Lantry, Whitsett, Crusan, Beard, Jones, Marr, Naylor, Deems, Glassford, McKinlay, Parker, O'Shea, Holcomb, Fealy, McCaskey, Short, Phillipson, King, Pillow, Willard, Hopkins, Gose, Watrous, Ganoce, Andrews, Reichmann, Cassels, Misses Carrie McMahon and Gertrude Hopkins.

Major and Mrs. Charles E. Tayman were dinner hosts Saturday at a daintily appointed dinner for Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Burnett, Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Carey and Dr. and Mrs. Albert P. Clark. Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple have as week-end guest Mrs. E. M. Watson, of Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. Apple gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Roger O. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving J. Phillipson and Dr. and Mrs. Albert R. White. After dinner auction was enjoyed.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry E. Knight had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple, Mrs. E. M. Watson, Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Elmer F. Rice and Lieut. James A. Ulio. Capt. and Mrs. William S. Browning on Friday gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. William P. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone and Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo C. Potter. Lieut. and Mrs. Elmer F. Rice gave a dinner Tuesday for the Misses Maxwell, who are visiting in Honolulu, and Lieutenants Samuelson and Hinemon. Major and Mrs. Letcher Hardeman are packing, preparatory to their departure for the States on the February transport. Major Hardeman was retired upon completion of thirty years' service.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 21, 1915.

Before the Monday hop in the Cavalry-Artillery Cantonment a buffet supper was given by Col. and the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon for over fifty officers and ladies of the five garrisons, among whom were Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, Major William Guignard, Majors and Mesdames Cruikshank and Harrison, Capt. Harry Williams, Capt. and Mesdames Cas-

White Dress Materials at McCutcheon's



White Fabrics will be much in demand this season. Our assortment includes all desirable materials from sheer, transparent mousseline to heavy Skirting Linen. The following are some of our most important lines:

White Dimities—Stripes, Checks and Plaids, 25c to 45c yard.

White Piques—every size cord, 27 to 43 inches wide, 25c to \$1.25 yard.

White Madras—150 styles, Plain and Fancy effects, 30c to 85c yard.

Ottoman Cords—various designs, Skirting weights, 25c to 75c yard.

Check and Stripe Voiles in most attractive styles, 45c to \$1.25 yard.

Embroidered Batiste, Voiles, Organdy, Crepes, St. Gall Swiss in dots, small figures, Scroll and other larger designs, 50c to \$3.50 yard.

French Golfine, Corduroy, Golfo, Gabardine, Heavy Crepes, etc., 50c to \$1.75 yard.

Plain White Materials

French Lawns, Renaissance Mull, Organdies, Mercerized Batiste, Ecrú Batiste, Transparent Muslin, Adrea Cloth, Persian, India and Victoria Lawns, Japanese Nainsook, Imported Long Cloths and Cambrics, etc.

Samples of any of the above lines on request.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets, N. Y.

sels, Apple, Hopkins, Deems, Mason, Glassford, Lieuts. and Mesdames Naylor, Deshon, Daly, Kimball, Andrews, Misses Marion Smith, Gertrude Hopkins, Ruth Harrison, Hortense Short, Norma Mason, Mrs. Henry Lantry, Lieutenants Philson, Palmer, Freeman, Bowley, Peyton, Lyerly, Huntley, Robertson, Hinemon, Sadler, Fales, Ulio and Dr. Creighton.

Major and Mrs. Edmund Butts gave an evening auction party and supper for sixteen last Thursday. Mrs. Gose and Mrs. McAfee held high scores among the ladies and Captain Sinclair and Dr. McAfee were the winning gentlemen. A dinner was given Jan. 12 by Major and Mrs. Butts for Mrs. George Whitsett, Mrs. Henry Lantry, Capt. and Mrs. Crusan, Capt. James Laud and Lieut. Joseph C. Hatie, Col. and Mrs. Carl Reichmann, Major and Mrs. Edwin Gose, Dr. and Mrs. Larry McAfee, Capt. and Mesdames Americus Mitchell, Henry Wygant, William Sinclair and William Mapes.

The Musical Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. William Ganoce on Monday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Mack Garr will be passengers on the February transport homeward bound, Lieutenant Garr having been given leave.

A delightful birthday surprise, given to Miss Gertrude Hopkins Saturday, was a dinner at the Haliwa Hotel. The table was beautifully decorated with a profusion of Transvaal daisies of harmonizing tints; the guests included Miss Carrie McMahon, Miss Anne Carpenter, Dr. Creighton and Lieuts. James Ulio and Ballard Lyerly. Capt. and Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan were dinner hosts Wednesday for Mrs. Henry Lantry, Mrs. George Whitsett, Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Harris, Major Julius A. Penn and Capt. and Mrs. William P. Ennis. Major and Mrs. Charles E. Tayman gave a dinner Sunday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. D. L. Howell, Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell, Col. and Mrs. Reichmann, Capt. and Mrs. Apple, Mrs. E. M. Watson, Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend, Major Julius A. Penn and Major and Mrs. Tayman.

Gen. and Mrs. Wisser were guests of honor at a dinner given before the hop on Friday by Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell. Mrs. Robert P. Harbold entertained at auction on Thursday evening, complimenting Lieutenant Harbold, whose birthday it was. The guests brought gifts of comical nature and original verses, which were all supposed to reflect either the amusing characteristics of the giver or the recipient. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Reichmann, Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Major and Mrs. Butts, Major and Mrs. Gose, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mesdames Hay, Watrous and Higgins.

Mrs. William Mapes gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mesdames Mitchell and Willard, Lieuts. and Mesdames Harbold, Hay, Watrous, the Misses Ruth Harrison and Lila McDonald, Lieutenants Wheeler, McCleave, Milligan and Spatz. Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone were dinner hosts on Thursday for Mrs. Henry Lantry, Mrs. George Whitsett, Capt. and Mrs. Willard and Capt. and Mrs. Crusan. Major William Guignard entertained a dinner Friday for Mrs. Brownwell, Colonel McMahon and Mr. and Mrs. Larned, who are visiting in Honolulu.

The monthly hop given by the 25th Infantry took place on Friday in the club rooms, Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Willard acting as hostesses. Capt. and Mrs. John Hunt have been away for a few days on the interesting "Volcano Trip."

Fort Shafter, H.T., Jan. 25, 1915.

The two entertainments for the benefit of the Army Relief Society were very successful. The series of theater parties at the Bijou, planned by the coast defense branch, for three nights, netted about \$500. Colonels Rafferty and Ellis, with Mrs. Ellis, were the principal promoters. The second affair was an elaborate and beautiful masquerade ball given at Fort Shafter Jan. 12, followed on the 13th by an immense and successful dance given by a committee of non-commissioned officers. At the ball dancing was indulged in in the main ballroom and in the library and billiard room of the 2d Infantry mess, and later some of the more enthusiastic ventured the one-step and fox trot on the smooth pavement adjoining the headquarters building. Supper was served in a long row of hospital tents festooned with pepper tree branches and ablaze with colored electric lights. Music was supplied by the 2d and 25th Infantry bands. Over 400 guests were in attendance. Mrs. F. H. French headed the committee, while the subcommittees were directed by Mesdames Atkinson, Smith and Lenihan. The non-com's dance the next night was even more numerous attended, as about 800 filled the room to overflowing. For this occasion the streets at headquarters had been elaborately prepared by washing and a thick coating of meal sprinkled thereon. Fully 400 of the men and their ladies and friends kept up the street dancing with high enjoyment until well after midnight. A splendid supper provided from the companies was served and full value for every ticket sold was given. The officers and ladies of the garrison were guests of the men of the 13th. The

two dances brought in over \$750 as a net return. For the men's dance 1st Sgt. Frank Frazier, Co. I, Engineers, headed the committee, with 1st Sgt. Victor Whittaker, Co. K, 2d Inf., in charge of refreshments; 1st Sgt. Lucius A. Miller, Co. E, and 1st Sgt. Herman Minder, Co. H, 2d Inf., as supper committee; Battln. Sergt. Major Harry J. Burns, 2d Inf., and Corpl. Fletcher G. Forney, Field Co. E, Sig. Corps, committee on floor; 1st Sgt. Orrin H. Rigley, Co. K, and Color Sergt. Thomas Clarkson, 2d Inf., as reception committee. Mrs. George S. Gibbs, wife of Captain Gibbs, Sig. Corps, has received news of the sudden death of her mother, Mrs. Hobby, at Iowa City, Jan. 18.

The first half of the post baseball season terminated with the nine of Co. D, 2d Infantry, as the winner by the fine record of thirteen games won and none lost. Co. F was second in the race with twelve victories and one defeat. Sergeant Peed, of D, with Lieut. C. B. Lyman as catcher, was too strong in the box for his opponents. Sergeant Easter, of F, was also a notably fine twirler, but his support weakened on him in a critical game.

Capt. and Mrs. Hinkle, of Fort Ruger, returned to their post by the last transport from an extended leave spent in the States. Miss Agnes Gray was house guest of Mrs. Ernest V. Smith, at Shafter, for the night of the masquerade ball. Miss Gray is mistress of her father's quarters at Pearl Harbor, where Paymaster Gray is stationed as senior of his corps. Lieut. and Mrs. Canaga, of the Navy, have taken a cottage at Beach Walk during their stay in Honolulu. Capt. G. H. Jamerson and Lieuts. A. J. Booth and E. K. Massee have completed their examinations for promotion and are now, it is reported, on the eligible list. A dancing class of over twenty members has been organized at Shafter and is making rapid progress. The class holds a weekly session at the 2d Infantry mess and after the session on the 7th Mrs. Robert McCleave entertained the class with a charming and elaborate supper in honor of Mrs. Buchanan de Ford, at which Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. Bell assisted in serving.

The Service basketball league is now in full swing and interest in the race is running high. Eight teams are entered and the games are played in the big armory of the National Guard in Honolulu. The standing to date is as follows: Department Hospital, won 4 lost 0; National Guard, won 2 lost 0; 2d Infantry, won 4 lost 1; U.S.S. Alert, won 3 lost 1; Co. I, Engineers, won 1 lost 3; Fort De Russy, won 1 lost 4; Signal Corps, won 0 lost 4; Fort Armstrong, won 0 lost 4.

Capt. W. R. Gibson, 2d Inf., returned Jan. 13 from leave spent in San Francisco. Mrs. Gibson will remain in the States for her health for some time and has gone to visit friends in Baltimore and New York. Captain Gibson now expects to be relieved from duty in Hawaii at an early date, as he will shortly have completed four years of service in Hawaii. Mrs. Ernest V. Smith gave an elaborate and handsome auction Jan. 7 in honor of her house guest, Mrs. J. Buchanan de Ford. About seventy cards had been sent out and Mrs. Smith's quarters were attractively decorated. Mrs. B. W. Atkinson dispensed salad, with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Gibbs and Mrs. Lenihan assisting. Sandwiches, ices, cakes and a notable punch were the other refreshments. Nine tables contested for honors and Mrs. Fred A. Cook held high score. Mrs. Parker, Mrs. de Ford, Mrs. McCleave and Mrs. Lenihan also received prizes. Mrs. Smith's guests included Mesdames Cutts, Lincoln, Moore, Kendall, Reardon, Bromwell, Rogers, French, Mather, Coe, Mathews, Massee, McCleave, Armstrong, Owen, Pillow, Reynolds, Green, Randolph, Knowles, Richardson, Hall, Apple, Howell, Jackson, Humbert, Watson, Cooke, Hopkins, Johnson, Lister, Rosenbaum, Thomas, Swanzy, Murray, Taylor, Harris, Booth, Riggs, Roe, Winn, Preston, Glassford, Tayman, Phillipson, Reichmann and Miss Helen Alexander.

The second of a series of golf matches between the Service players and those of the Oahu Country Club took place Jan. 17 and was won by the civilian players by a score of 77 to 39, Nassau count. Over forty pairs contested and the match was the largest ever held in these islands. Lieutenant Naylor, 1st Field Art., downed Mr. Harold Giffard, Country Club star, by a score of 2; but not a sufficient number of the Service players were able to duplicate Lieutenant Naylor's fine record. Lieutenant Naylor came home in a 34 and made a total of 71 on the eighteen holes.

Mr. Frederick Rosenbaum, son of Captain Rosenbaum, 2d Inf., is hard at work in preparation for the forthcoming competitive examination for appointment to West Point, where he hopes to follow in the path of his father. The young man is of fine natural ability and is conscientious in his labors. The annual election of officers of the 2d Infantry mess has resulted in the re-election of Colonel French as president and Lieut. E. L. Hoffman as secretary and treasurer. Capt. J. C. Kay was elected as vice president and the new board of governors will consist of Lieutenants Fredendall, Preston, Silvester and Calder. The mess decided to hold a regimental dinner March 3, the anniversary of the regiment's organization. The board of governors will be in charge and the affair

A New Army and Navy Catalog

has been issued by this House illustrating Insignia, etc., of interest to Officers.

THE HAND BOOK 1915

(Illustrated and priced)

shows new Productions and Importations

Jewels, Silver, China, Glass,
Clocks, Mahogany, etc.

Mailed upon request.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers,
Silver-smiths, Horologists, Stationers.
Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

will take place in Honolulu. Capt. Charles S. Lincoln has been appointed by Colonel French as adjutant of the 2d Infantry, in succession to Capt. W. R. Gibson, relieved that duty at his own request. Captain Lincoln's appointment is well deserved and he will, it is predicted, be a worthy successor to Captain Gibson. Master Kerwin Malone, who has been under the doctor's care for some time with a mild case of typhoid fever, is able to be out for an occasional ride and the fresh air.

Sergeant Lucius P. Kyle, of C, 2d Inf., has been selected by Capt. W. H. Johnson as first sergeant of that organization, in succession to Sergeant Ragan. First Sergeant Kyle is a fine type of soldier, with extended experience, and the company is to be congratulated on its new executive. The last session of ladies' night at the mess Mrs. C. B. Parker and Mrs. F. F. Black were hostesses and the seven tables had a lively session at auction. Mrs. J. C. Kay won first place.

The Army will take a large part in the approaching Carnival that Honolulu gives annually. On Washington's Birthday a monster parade of the troops will take place. All mobile troops will be assembled in the city and will be joined by the coast defense companies. The troops will be encamped in the city for ten days and will have much offered for their entertainment. Half rates to all the features will be given enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and handsome prizes for athletic competitions have been provided. A big athletic tournament will be one of the star attractions. A number of officers will have an active part in committees; Major E. V. Smith is one of the board of directors; Lieut. N. W. Campanola is at the head of the arrangements for the ball to be given free for the enlisted men; Lieuts. C. K., A. K. B. and Charles B. Lyman will manage the ball for the officers of the Army and Navy and Major M. J. Lenihan is at the head of the athletic board for the tournament. Over \$15,000 has been subscribed by the Carnival Association for expenses. An especial effort is being made this year to prove to the soldier and sailor and marine that Honolulu appreciates their presence and desires them to enjoy their service on Oahu. The railroad company will transport from Schofield Barracks all the Infantry and their baggage free and will return the troops and impedimenta at the same liberal figure when the show is at an end. The Carnival will continue from Feb. 20 to 27, inclusive. The floral parade this year will be replaced by a wonderful historical pageant of Hawaiian life that will be true to history and of great possibilities from a spectacle viewpoint.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Feb. 6, 1915.

The officers and ladies of the 16th Infantry entertained at the camp club house on Friday afternoon with a delightful farewell reception in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph A. Atkins, recently transferred for service with the 29th Infantry, and leaving for New York to sail for the Panama Canal Zone. Mrs. Arthur R. Kerwin, wife of Captain Kerwin, 6th Inf., has arrived from San Francisco and will make a short visit with her husband. Mrs. Thomas F. Schley, wife of Major Schley, 20th Inf., is recovering from a recent illness.

Major William F. Lewis, surgeon of the 8th Infantry, left Friday for San Francisco for station at the Presidio. Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, 16th Inf., returned last week from leave spent in Washington, D.C. An informal hop was enjoyed at the post hall on Tuesday evening, the officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry being the hosts. Music was furnished by the regimental band. Receiving were Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Col. and Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson and Capt. and Mrs. George W. Moses. Willard E. Holt, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Denning, N.M., was the guest at a luncheon given at the Paso del Norte Hotel by Gen. John J. Pershing.

A "movie" party was given by Lillian Corcoran, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, Saturday afternoon, to a number of her little friends. After the picture show they returned to the home of Miss Clara Hague, where refreshments were served, concluding a happy day.

The pulpit of the First Presbyterian church was filled on Wednesday evening by Chaplain John T. Axton, 20th Inf., who gave a splendid talk on the parable of the "Lost Sheep."

Private William Warwick, Co. G, 16th Inf., was killed while lying on his bunk in his tent on last Friday afternoon by a stray bullet, which came through the canvas and entered his body, killing him almost instantly. From the direction taken by the bullet it was decided that it came from across the river in Mexico, and though a rigid investigation was made, nothing could be learned. The remains of the young soldier were shipped to his home in Pineville, E.C., and were accompanied to the train by the members of his command and the regimental commander, Col. Omar Bundy. At the station a salute was fired and "taps" sounded.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Laird, at St. Helena, had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Withers, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Capron, Ensign and Mrs. James T. Mathews, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyce K. Muir and Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear. Dr. William B. Newcomb had dinner at the Borough Club Wednesday for Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, Miss Virginia Perkins and Mr. Mars Lewis; later they attended the dance at the Monticello to witness the dancing of Miss Bessie Merritt and Mr. Sedgwick Draper, of New York.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wilbur G. Briggs had dinner on the Richmond Friday for Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty,

Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Seales, Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Chaplain and Mrs. John B. Frasier, Mrs. E. W. Morse, of New York, and Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers. Surg. and Mrs. Herbert O. Shiffert had a dance Friday evening for their niece, Miss Aileen Shiffert, of Allentown, Pa. Among the guests were Misses Madeline Schmidt, Isabelle Dean, Caroline Nash, Lois Barkdale, Katherine Old, Mary White, Margaret Cox, Virginia Bain, Myrtle Parker, Katherine Cobb, Mary Armstead, Lucerne Bilisoly, Catherine Cox, Messrs. Boatwright, Van Patten, New, Ball, Curtis, Hatton, Bilisoly, Bagwell, Herbert, Pickett, Weaver, Hope and Dodd.

The officers and ladies of the station had an informal dance in the sail loft Tuesday afternoon, which was attractively decorated with flags and bunting; music was furnished by the naval post band; the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, Lieut. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Laird, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus, Mrs. E. W. Morse, Mrs. Abram Claude, Mrs. Paul E. Chamberlin, Misses Anne Groner, Virginia Hughes, Isabel Baker, of Winchester, Va.; Elizabeth Davis, Phyllis Batson and Helen McDonald, of Newark, N.J.; Dorothy Pickett, Mildred Cobb, Emily Beatty, Harriet Turnbull, of Washington, D.C.; Messrs. W. W. Old, Conway Sams, Charles Hughes, Lawrence and W. V. H. Williams, Herman Allyn, Severn Duvall, Johnson Neely, Edward Whaley, William Farnell, Edgar Graham, Kenneth Kerr, Edgar Nash, Lieuts. E. T. Lloyd, G. L. Davis, B. C. Murchison, Surg. Ovid Foote and Civil Engr. Carl A. Bostrom.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wales, of Virginia Beach, have been guests of Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades for the week. Miss Emily Beatty and Miss Harriet Turnbull left Friday for Washington, D.C. After a visit to Miss Turnbull, Miss Beatty will be the guest of friends in Annapolis. Miss Jean Jervy spent part of last week with Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury, Fort Monroe. Surg. and Mrs. E. P. Tignor, guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Tignor, at Portsmouth, have returned to their home, Fort Monroe. Many friends regret the departure of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Lackey from this station; Lieut. Comdr. William Norris relieves Mr. Lackey here.

Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, of the New York Yard, was a visitor to the yard Friday, renewing old friendships. A large crowd witnessed the bowling contest between the teams from the Marine Barracks and yard, at the Naval Y.M.C.A., Norfolk, Friday evening; the Barracks won for the second time, thus winning the gold and silver cup, which was triumphantly carried to the Barracks and put on exhibition.

Lieut. Robert M. Perkins, of Fort Moultrie, S.C., will arrive to-day, to be the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Perkins, York street. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Isaac I. Yates and two children are boarding at Mrs. Andrew Brown's, Pelham Place, for the present. Among the dancers at the Country Club Saturday evening were Comdr. and Mrs. Stanford E. Moses, Lieut. and Mrs. Ethelbert Talbot, Misses Dorothy Pickett, Marjorie Eldredge, Carrie and Annie Voight, Elizabeth Davis, Bessie Kelly, Mary Wilson, Mrs. George Wilson, Lieuts. G. C. Diehman, Elmo H. Williams, Capt. E. A. Greene, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Fred H. Poteet, Ensign Robert H. English, Lieuts. C. D. Barrett, H. M. Manney, R. P. Peirce, B. C. Murchison and E. T. Lloyd.

Mrs. R. M. Watt and little son have arrived to join Constructor Watt and will occupy their home in the yard shortly. Mrs. William E. Flournoy, Portsmouth, had a card party Saturday for the benefit of the Equal Suffrage League of Portsmouth; among those playing were Mesdames L. M. Schmidt, R. D. Spalding, Herbert O. Shiffert, W. H. Rupertus and E. R. Beadle. Asst. Paymr. Herman G. Bowerford has reported on the Tonopah, relieving Asst. Paymr. Arthur H. Mayo. Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick and little daughter have returned to their home, Fort Norfolk, from West Orange, N.J., where they were guests of their mother, Mrs. Franklin Dewey.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Halsey, of Washington, D.C., are guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. William Halsey, jr., Holland Apartment, Ghent. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barrett had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for their guest, Miss Mary Bolling, of Baltimore. Other guests were Miss Ellen Waldrop, Mr. McChesney Jeffries and Lieut. G. C. Diehman.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, guest of Dr. and Mrs. Harry Myers, Mowbray Arch, spent last Monday at the Barracks renewing old friendships. Lieut. Harold D. MacLachlan has reported at the Barracks for duty. Ensign William H. Porter and Lieut. Harold C. Pierce reported for temporary duty on the Franklin last week. Miss Susie Galt had a card party Friday for Miss Louise Carrington, of Charlotte Courthouse, Va., and Miss Julia Cone, of Richmond, Va. Other guests were Misses Rodman, Maury, Baker, Conn, Campbell, Martin, Kennedy, Gwathmey, Nelson, Eldredge, Baker, Rosalie Martin, Cooke, Williams, Eggleston, Nash, Mrs. J. C. Foster and Mrs. Eugene Burruss.

Mrs. Monroe Kelly has returned to her home, after a visit to friends in Williamsburg, Va. Mrs. Isaac T. Van Patten and Miss Margaret Van Patten had a reception for Mrs. Isaac T. Van Patten, jr., Thursday. Mrs. John J. Long assisted in receiving. Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, Mrs. George C. Rhoades and Miss Louise Robinson presided at the punch bowl; cream was served by Mesdames W. Smith and Beverly Jones. Miss Lillian Hupp, assisted by Mesdames W. R. Smith, Bilisoly, Hudgins, T. C. Owens, J. G. Todd, R. D. Spalding, Misses Rosa Brown, Adele Magruder and Ellen Robinson, served refreshments. Many naval people called.

Among the dinners given at the Monticello Wednesday was one for Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Richard Watt, Mrs. Morse and Capt. Andrew T. Long. Miss Jean Jervy had a Welsh rabbit party at her home, Pelham Place, last week for Misses Dorothy Cohn, Lilia Fox and Johanna Mowbray. Messrs. Andrew Davis, Francis Walton, Sidney Priddy and Julia Hume.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 3, 1915.

A dinner was given by Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks Wednesday for Prof. and Mrs. T. J. J. See, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Ulys S. Webb, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Reed, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Van Keuren and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook. Surgeon Webb, who returned a few weeks ago from Minnesota, where he consulted the Mayo Brothers, is greatly improved in health and has resumed duty. Mrs. Charles C. Soule, after visiting at the yard for some time, left Monday for a short visit to Seattle. Lieutenant Soule is attached to the San Diego, which just came North from Mexican waters.

Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, living in Vallejo while the Bear is at the yard, entertained at dinner aboard ship Wednesday, a number of girls from Sacramento being among their guests. Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason were entertained at dinner last week by Lieut. and Mrs. Richard T. Keiran. A buffet supper was given Sunday by Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Karns for Major and Mrs. John T. Myers, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Capt. and Mrs. James McE. Huey, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. G. Cook, Mrs. Seymour, Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet and Lieut. John W. W. Cummings.

Comdr. and Mrs. Victor S. Houston's dinner aboard the St. Louis last week was a brilliant affair, followed by a dance. Among those present were Surg. and Mrs. John C. Parham, Col. and Mrs. O. F. Long, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Burnham, Misses Mary Bates, Doris Cook, Mary Adams, Amy Long, Carmen Ghisadelli, Lorna Williamson, Jean Clift, Anna Flaherty, Grace Heathcote, Paymr. John Ewald, Ensigns G. F. Green, Grady Whitehead, Harold E. Snow, John Gilchrist, Merwyn S. Bennion, Emory W. Coil, Frederick Weden, Charles Redman and H. G. Gates. Lieut. and Mrs. Leo Salm and P.A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge have been added to the regular members of the Card Club, and with Mayor and Mrs. John T. Myers, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Karns, Lieut. and Mrs. R. T. Keiran, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope and Miss Brooks were entertained by Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks last Monday evening.

P.A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge gave a small dinner last week for his mother, Mrs. Eyttinge, Mrs. Charles C. Soule, jr., Miss Marion Brooks, Lieutenant Grafton Bell and Lieutenant Gardner, of the Marine Corps.

A dinner was given last evening by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs.

To think of Army Footwear is to think of Cammeyer

Riding Boots — Puttee Leggings

U. S. A. Blucher

This is a shoe specially constructed to stand the hardest wear. Made of best tan leather, oak tanned sole, with a low, flat heel, patented English back stay (to stand legging wear) on a model which is best for marching. A shoe for all men to wear with complete satisfaction; a shoe to satisfy everyone. Made in two grades.

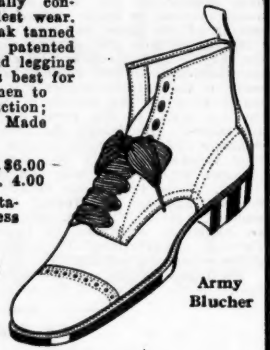
Style 1325. Tan Norse Grain. \$6.00
Style 7435. Tan Bordered Calif. 4.00

40-Page illustrated catalogue on request. Address Dept. 45.

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means

Standard Merit
6th Ave. at 20th St
New York

Branch De Luxe, 381 Fifth Avenue (above 35th Street)



Army Blucher

John S. Graham in honor of Mrs. Graham's birthday. Present: Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, jr., Capt. and Mrs. Upshur, Miss Marion Brooks and P.A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge.

Capt. C. F. Williams and Lieut. T. D. Barker, with a detachment of forty marines, left this afternoon for the Exposition grounds, where they will prepare the camp for the 31st, 32d and 34th Companies, who are to be sent down on the 12th instant. The entire camp will be in command of Major John T. Myers. Wives of the officers who are to be on duty there will all be domiciled in San Francisco within the next ten days. Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Howe have a house in Vallejo while the Cheyenne is under repairs.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Irvine are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Janet Klink, while the former's ship, the Oregon, is in San Francisco. Among informal affairs already given in honor of Mrs. Irvine was the luncheon over which Mrs. William Martin presided, with Mesdames Hamilton Murray, Cecil Marrick, Harold Mann, jr., and Horace B. Clifton making up the party. Mrs. Harold G. Bowen, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. John Brownlie, during the winter, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Robbins, in Suisun, for the last month, but has now returned to Vallejo.

The decision of the Navy Department not to send the ships of the Atlantic Fleet to San Francisco until July has altered the plans for the Battleship Oregon, which was due to sail from San Francisco, en route to Colon, on Feb. 3. Instead, she has been ordered held at San Francisco until it is time for her to start for the canal to meet the fleet on the Atlantic side. She is being visited by hundreds of San Franciscans, who are proud of the fact that the famous ship which made the dash around to the East coast in the days of '98 was built in their city.

The repair ship Prometheus, converted from a naval collier, left the yard Monday, Feb. 1, for her shakedown cruise, the first that she has had since she was overhauled here and equipped as a repair ship, presumably for service with the Pacific Fleet. The cruiser Chattanooga, which dropped anchor in San Francisco Bay last week after having been overhauled at Bremerton, was scheduled to sail for Mexico Monday, but was delayed a day on account of the heavy storm, the heaviest which this coast has suffered in years. The same storm caught the collier Saturn as she was making her way up the coast bearing the remains of nine of the San Diego's dead, who lost their lives as the result of the explosion aboard that ship on Jan. 23. The Saturn was forced to put into Monterey Bay until the storm abated, but arrived at the yard to-day. The remains of two of the men are to be buried at the yard, while the others will be shipped at once to their respective homes. Only minor repairs will be made on the Saturn before she again loads up with stores and returns to the Mexican coast.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Maine, Feb. 8, 1915.

The cold weather enthusiasts of Fort McKinley are enjoying to the utmost the sport of skiing. Mrs. George W. Gatchell, wife of Colonel Gatchell, coast defense commander, has been the recipient of many lovely entertainments, one of the prettiest being an elaborate luncheon given at Fort Preble by Mrs. Harry P. Wilbur and her mother, Mrs. Widdisfield, on Friday. Other guests were Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Babcock, sr., Mrs. Franklin Babcock, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Behr and Mrs. Donald Armstrong.

Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock last week gave a handsome dinner at the home of Mrs. Babcock's mother, Mrs. Winslow, at Cape Cottage, for Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Col. and Mrs. Henry D. Todd, jr., on Friday at Fort McKinley gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. French. Mrs. Levin H. Campbell on Wednesday entertained the members of the Fort Williams garrison at an auction bridge party complimentary to Mrs. Gatchell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Avery J. French had as their dinner guests at Fort McKinley on Wednesday Major and Mrs. Bevans, Miss Bevans, Major and Mrs. Moody, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder and Captain Kramer. Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Bowen, of Fort Williams, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner at dinner on Monday. After the bowling on Monday Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Meyer entertained at the Fort McKinley Club with a Dutch supper, after which the guests danced. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Todd, Major and Mrs. Bevans, Major and Mrs. Moody, Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, Miss Bevans, Lieut. and Mrs. Blood, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. George Weyer, of Portland, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieutenants Seybt, Edwards and Captain Kramer.

Capt. and Mrs. Reeder had dinner Jan. 31 for Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, of Fort Williams, who later received the members of the Fort McKinley garrison at an informal tea. Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Blood, of Fort Preble, were guests last week of Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer. Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock motored to Poland Springs Friday to spend the week-end. Capt. and Mrs. Beckham had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton. A pretty dinner was given at the officers' mess at Fort McKinley Friday by Captain Kramer and Lieutenant Seybt for Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Miss Bevans, Lieut. and Mrs. Blood, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer.

Mrs. H. L. Morse has returned to her home at McKinley after a two months' absence in England with relatives. Captain Morse, who recently took the Ordnance examination, also returned last week. Major Lucian B. Moody, of Watertown Arsenal, is spending a week's leave at Fort McKinley preparatory to shipping his household effects to Rock Island, Ill.

where Major and Mrs. Moody will be stationed after March 1. Ice has interfered with the running of the morning "school" boat from Fort McKinley to Portland during the last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Meyer, of Portland, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer and Lieut. and Mrs. French at dinner on Saturday, the party later going to see "Hamlet" at the Jefferson Theater. Major Vose and Captain Wilbur have each recently purchased an eight cylinder Cadillac machine. Mrs. L. E. Bennett gave an informal tea on Friday. Mr. Carrington has arrived at McKinley to take charge of the Y.M.C.A. work on the post. Mr. Carrington comes from Manila, where he has for a number of years very successfully carried on this work among the soldiers. Mr. and Mrs. Roundlett, of Portland, on Sunday were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. French, who asked a few friends in for the afternoon to meet their guests.

At bowling on Monday the highest score of the evening, 116 (candle pins), was made by Mrs. Frank O. Jewell. Mrs. E. R. Robb, mother of Mrs. G. R. Meyer, left Friday to visit relatives and friends at Annapolis, Md., for several weeks. Mrs. Williams and daughters are the latest arrivals at Fort McKinley, coming on last Saturday to join Lieutenant Williams, who recently reported from Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Lucian B. Moody spent several days in Boston last week to be with Major Moody, to select an automobile. Lieutenant Rutherford is spending a ten days' leave at Poland Springs, to enjoy the winter sports. Mrs. L. E. Bennett, who for a year has been at Fort McKinley, left Friday for a visit to New York and other cities for several weeks and on her return will join Captain Bennett at Fort Preble. Captain Bennett was in Boston on Saturday to attend the annual dinner given by the officers of the C.A.C. of Massachusetts.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1915.

Mrs. Murray entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on Monday. Mrs. Parsons and Miss La Favour held high scores. Those attending were Mesdames Bloombergh, Smith, Persons, Diller and Dickinson. Major and Mrs. Bloombergh left Sunday night on a ten days' leave, which they will spend in New York. Mrs. Burton, mother of Captain Burton, has been confined to the house for the past few days on account of illness.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson attended the Thursday night dance at the Pontiac Hotel, in Oswego. Mrs. Diller, who is a member of a bridge club composed of ladies of Oswego, entertained them at her quarters on Wednesday afternoon of this week. Lieutenant Herwig, lately appointed athletic officer, attempted to make an ice skating rink of the parade ground, but the sudden thaw has interrupted the preparation for it, much to the disappointment of the entire garrison.

The Association of State Grangers, which has been in session in Oswego for the past week, brought many sightseers to the post, despite the cold and disagreeable weather. U.S. Senator Wadsworth was one of the prominent speakers of the session. On Friday afternoon the barracks of Co. B were thrown open to visitors and a great many of the Grangers visited the company. This company is commanded by Capt. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf., and made a very creditable appearance.

Capt. Joseph E. Bastion, M.C., arrived yesterday and reported for temporary duty as post surgeon during the absence of Major Bloombergh on leave. Captain Bastion is permanently stationed at Fort Porter, N.Y. Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Burton, 3d Inf., are expected back to-morrow from a fifteen days' leave spent in New York and Governors Island.

Sergt. Maurice J. Flynn, of Co. C, 3d Inf., recently transferred to Co. G, 10th Inf., left Thursday to join his company in the Canal Zone. The ranks of our battalion will be greatly depleted during the next month, as 128 men will receive their discharges.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 8, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Cox celebrated their tin wedding anniversary on Monday with a unique dinner of fourteen. The centerpiece was a tin bowl of jonquils, all the other settings of the table being of the same metal. Their guests included Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Col. and Mrs. Dickman, Major and Mrs. De Witt, Major and Mrs. Clark and Capt. and Mrs. Purington. The Bridge Club met this week at Mrs. Weed's, Miss Fenton carrying off the prize. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter's dinner guests on Thursday were Lieut. and Mrs. Eastham, Miss Winn, Lieutenants Nicholson, Nelson and Ratzkoff. The same night Lieutenant Nicholson was host at an exceedingly jolly "keg" party, held in the mess hall of the bachelor building. Dancing was the feature of the evening, finished off with a Dutch supper at midnight. Lieutenant Nicholson's guests were Capt. and Mrs. King, Lieut. and Mesdames Barney, Hunter, Beck, Smalley and Buchanan, Mesdames McCoy, Bartlett and Romeyn, Misses Winn, Dickman and Pallen, Captain Kochersperger, Lieutenants Meade, Gordon, Erwin, Garrison, Brett, Nelson, Ratzkoff and Foster.

Mrs. Smalley on Friday had a bridge party of five tables complimentary to Miss Fenton, who was presented with a dainty handkerchief as guest prize, the other prize-winners being Mrs. Barney and Mrs. Bailey. The other guests were Mesdames Foster, Nicholson, Dickman, De Witt, Romeyn, King, McCoy, Purington, Romeyn, Weed, Buchanan, Eastham, Flemming, Hunter and Bartlett. Mrs. Kochersperger returned home Saturday evening. Mrs. Fenton has been confined to her home by a several days' illness. Preceding the monthly informal hop Mrs. King had as dinner guests Lieut. and Mesdames Buchanan, Beck, Hunter and Eastham, Miss Stevens, of Burlington, and Lieutenant Sumner. After the hop the attendants thereof partook of Miss Dickman's hospitality at a delightful hop supper.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, 1915.

Surg. Herbert M. Tolfree gave a delightful theater party to see Mr. Cyril Maude in "Grumpy," the same being given for Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, U.S.A. Ensign and Mrs. Robert N. Miller, U.S.N., are at present located at 2508 South Colorado street, Girard Estate. Mrs. C. T. Blackburn entertained her bridge club Tuesday. Among those playing were Mesdames Landenberger, Cochrane, Seymour, Armitage, Beebe, McAlpine, Graves and Maginnis. Mrs. Bertha Armitage, of Troy, N.Y., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cochrane on South Twenty-first street, and in her honor they gave an auction Tuesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Shepard, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. Fenner, Civil Engr. and Mrs. H. G. Taylor.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Guy A. Bisset are spending a few weeks at the Windmere. Mrs. John P. Dalton was guest of honor at a dance given Friday by the Misses Lorna and Miriam Megargee, at the Essex. The officers of the South Carolina gave a delightful tea dance aboard ship Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Cyrus Radford, Capt. and Mrs. Benson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. David Bispham, Miss Bispham, Mesdames Shaw, Smith, Raguet, Scott, Ford, Drum, Pryor, Patterson, Eilsson, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Allen, U.S.N., Miss Daniels, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Surgeon Tolfree, Messrs. Wilmer and Dexter.

The assembly ball at the Bellevue Friday night was more elaborate than ever, owing to the consolidation of the first and second, on account of the European trouble. The Navy representatives were Col. and Mrs. Littleton T. W. Waller, U.S.M.C., Major and Mrs. Smedley Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Smythe, Capt. J. C. Beaumont and Randolph Coyle, Lieut. Edward A. Osterman and Paymr. J. A. Bull.

The officers of the U.S.S. Kansas gave a delightful tea dance aboard ship Tuesday. Music was furnished by the ship's band. Mrs. Frank E. Ridgely poured tea. Capt. and Mrs. R. T. Hall gave a bridge party at their home in the Drexel apartments, Overbrook. Miss Fannie Marburg is at present visiting Naval Constr. and Mrs. F. G. Coburn at Newton Center, Mass. Before returning to Vassar she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pace in Brookline, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter M. Hunt, of the navy yard,



It compares Well with ANY watch

The present day Ingersoll is a neat, well made and well finished timepiece. In appearance and timekeeping it compares well with any watch. Ingersoll thin model watches have the appearance of jeweled timepieces. As a soldier's timekeeper they are better fitted, because they stand hard knocks and rough usage.

A particularly well liked model is the Ingersoll Wrist Watch—a small Ingersoll on a leather strap that fits around the wrist. Ask to see these watches at your post exchange or ship's canteen—or order direct. The five models are:

"The Watch that made the dollar famous".....\$1.00
The Eclipse—a thin model for men.....1.50
The Midget—a model for women and girls.....2.00
The Junior—a small thin model watch.....2.00
The Wrist Watch—for men and women.....2.50



Army and Navy Co-operative Co.

"The Department Store of the Services"

NEW YORK: General Office and Store
16 East 42d Street at Fifth Avenue

Philadelphia: Clothing Plant & Store, 1123-5 S. Broad St.; Washington, D.C., Store, 1623 H St., N.W. Texas City, Tex., Resident Salesmen, Boston, 14 Forrest St. Winthrop Beach, Mass.; San Francisco, Cal., Chronicle Building.

have as their guest Mr. Hunt's mother, Mrs. W. L. Hunt, of Bangor, Me. Mrs. Richard Edwards, of 2119 Locust street, gave a delightful lunch at the Acorn Club Monday in honor of Lady Hope, of London, widow of Admiral Archibald Hope. Mrs. Aaron Armitage, of Troy, N.Y., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Cochrane at their home on the Girard Estate, has returned to her home. Mrs. Manning Philbrick entertained her sewing club at tea on Thursday. Present: Mesdames Barney, Bullock, Bisset, Keyes, David, Lutz, Shepard and Winters.

Major and Mrs. Randolph C. Berkeley, U.S.M.C., have taken a house at 2517 South Nineteenth street, Girard Estate, for the winter. Mrs. Harry Thompson gave a charming tea and bridge at her home, 1921 Chestnut street, on Wednesday. Present: Mesdames Pryor, Bell, Chantry, Mulford, Herman, Blythe, Court and Cochrane. Capt. J. E. Horton, U.S.M.C., who has been visiting his mother in North Carolina for two weeks, has returned to the Belgravia.

The navy yard hop on Friday night proved an incentive for many dinners and supper parties. Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Benson gave a dinner in honor of their guest, Mrs. William P. Wise, of Baltimore, Md.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. T. Menner also entertained for ten guests; Col. and Mrs. Waller, U.S.M.C., entertained at a dinner prior to the dance for Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Albert W. Grant, Mrs. George D. B. Keim, Richard Grant and Miss Edith Peters.

Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Allen have as their guest over the weekend Miss Annette Brady, of New York. Mrs. Walter B. Decker gave a dinner for her sister, Miss Barbara Rosasco, of Pensacola. Present: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Fenner, Paymaster Parsons, Lieut. Louis P. Davis, Ensign Walter S. De Lany and Lieut. and Mrs. Cochrane. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis gave a buffet supper for Lieut. Comdrs. and Mesdames Landenberger, R. S. Keyes, Lieut. and Mesdames Ralph L. Shepard, Samuel W. Bogan, Charles A. Lutz, Arthur Barney, H. E. Welte, Dr. and Mrs. Norman Payne and Naval Constructor Bisset.

Lieut. W. C. McCrone, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McCrone are entertaining Mrs. McCrone's mother, Mrs. George O. Ward, of Annapolis, Md., at their home, 2220 South Broad street. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Landenberger gave a large supper aboard the U.S.S. Kearsarge following the dance, and among those attending were Capt. and Mrs. Benson, Captain Smith, Comdr. and Mrs. Hunt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Price, Major and Mrs. Magill, Mrs. W. Lee Pryor, Paymr. and Mrs. Philbrick, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Dr. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Hetherington, Lieut. and Mesdames Cochrane, Welte, Keyes, Seymour, Capt. and Mrs. H. I. Bearss, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, U.S.A., and many uptown guests.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Boston Navy Yard, Mass., Feb. 4, 1915.

Mrs. Lucian Minor entertained at tea on Tuesday for Miss Fitzhugh, of New London, Conn. Mrs. Ledbetter, wife of Surgeon Ledbetter, of the U.S.S. Georgia, spent the weekend at Newport with her parents, Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Cowie. Mrs. Smith entertained at luncheon and bridge on Thursday for Mrs. Perrill, Mrs. Atwater and Mrs. Bakenhaus. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Perrill were luncheon guests on Sunday of Capt. and Mrs. Coontz on board the U.S.S. Georgia.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bulmer, who have recently come to the yard, are occupying the quarters formerly occupied by Comdr. and Mrs. Kaiser, who have moved into the quarters assigned to the captain of the yard. Dr. and Mrs. Ledbetter are stopping at the Copley Plaza, Boston. Dr. Ledbetter is attached to the U.S.S. Georgia, which is scheduled to sail Feb. 15 to join the North Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo. The Georgia has been undergoing extensive repairs at this yard. Commander Wells, of the U.S.S. Georgia, took command on Saturday of the Celtic, which sailed for New York. Mrs. Wells and daughter will join Commander Wells later on in New York.

Notwithstanding the very inclement weather of last week more than the usual number attended the Monday afternoon dance in the armory. These weekly dances are very popular and prove to be the general meeting place of those officers who, with their families, are living some distance from the yard in the widely scattered suburban towns of Boston. The ladies of the yard have given much of their time and attention during the past week to getting up the auction bridge for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. Much credit is due the earnest efforts of these ladies, while the merchants of Boston have shown their interest in the Navy and have manifested their good will by generous contributions and donations of very handsome prizes and other financial aids for this undertaking.

Boston Navy Yard, Feb. 8, 1915.

The Boston Branch of the Navy Relief Society held an auction bridge party at the navy yard on Friday, Feb. 5. There were fifty tables and about 200 people played bridge. It was organized under the direction of the ladies of the yard, and the guests were composed of many prominent Boston and Brookline people, and of the ladies of the Navy and Army resident in Boston. There was a handsome prize for every table, and a number of surplus prizes which were auctioned off at the close of the afternoon. Naval Constructor Saunders was the auctioneer and made a very humorous and entertaining one. The prizes were all gifts to the society from merchants in Boston who are interested in this work. The band played after the close of the game and tea and refreshments were served. The amount realized was considerably over \$200.

The Commandant and Mrs. Rush entertained at dinner

on Feb. 8 for Dr. and Mrs. David Jayne Hill, of Washington. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Basil King, of Cambridge; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Binney, of Boston; Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Thorndike, of Boston; Miss Elizabeth Brooks and Miss Marie Blake; Colonel Hahn, commanding the Harbor Defenses; Commander Kavanaugh, U.S.N., and Mr. F. Nathaniel Perkins, of Boston.

The ladies in charge were Mesdames Rush, Kaiser, Perrill, Blackwood, Baxter, Bakenhaus and Potter.

Miss Heather Baxter is visiting relatives in Brooklyn, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Worthington. She will also be the guest of Miss Margaret Symons, of that city. Paymr. Omar Conger is giving a dinner dance on the Brooklyn on the evening of the 11th. Comdr. and Mrs. Perrill entertained at dinner Feb. 10.

Miss Catharine Rush gave a small dinner Feb. 6 for Miss Doris Russell, whose engagement to Mr. George Foote has just been announced. The guests were Misses Penelope King, Dorothy Morgan, Katherine Hill, Clemens Crafts, Paymr. Omar Conger, U.S.N., Lieut. Robert Lowell, U.S.N., Mr. George Foote, Mr. Henderson Inches, Mr. Merrill Griswold, and Mr. Howell Maynard, of Boston.

The Monday afternoon dances in the armory are very popular with the officers attached to the yard and their families.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Feb. 9. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, en route to navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry P. Bryan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Captain Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. Edward H. Durell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THE BANK OF HAWAII, LTD.

Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu, Hawaii

Commercial—Savings

United States Depository for Postal Savings Funds Banking by Mail

NEW YORK SHOPPING

MISS JULIA WHITNEY A. DEMAREST

General Shopping—No Charge—Terms Cash

Prices Submitted—Bank Reference

189 Claremont Ave. New York City

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co.

28 to 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Storage for Household Goods and Valuables. Packing and removals by motor vans. Carpets and Rugs cleaned and stored. Phone 5560 Main.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. Sailed Feb. 8 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Gonaves, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At St. Marc, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

Mail for the Birmingham and Dixie should be sent in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Mayrant and Warrington, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernor. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. Engaged in drills and exercises off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Lamson, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At Key West, Fla.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Key West, Fla.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Key West, Fla.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At Key West, Fla.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. Sailed Feb. 7 from Tampa, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. Sailed Feb. 7 from Tampa, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Elder. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Edgar M. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign George A. Rood. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Earle C. Metz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Fulton, in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. Sailed Feb. 7 from Tampa, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. Sailed Feb. 7 from Tampa, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. Sailed Feb. 7 from Tampa, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. Sailed Feb. 7 from Tampa, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Lambert Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Urban T. Holmes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Pacific Fleet.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows:

Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard. Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. On the west coast of Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. Sailed Feb. 7 from San Diego, Cal., for Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the west coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. On the west coast of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At Balboa, Canal Zone.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At San Diego, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At Ensenada, Lower California.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Diego, Cal.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assailing and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chev. At San Diego, Cal.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank Lyon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Roe W. Vincent. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell F. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

Vogel's Military Riding Boots

My specialty is making Military Riding Boots to order. I use the finest leathers, and my workmanship is unexcelled. I guarantee the quality of every pair of boots I make.

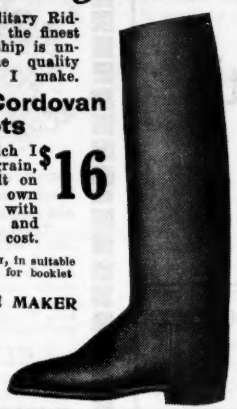
Vogel's Russian Cordovan Military Boots

Bench-made from leathers which I personally select for color, grain, softness and uniformity. Built on English Army Last to your own measurements for \$16, cash with order. No discounts. Straps and garters to match, without extra cost.

I also make Military Boots to order, in suitable leathers for all purposes. Write for booklet self-measurement blank, and

ORDER DIRECT FROM THE MAKER

E. VOGEL
64 Nassau Street
NEW YORK



Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:
Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Manila, P.I.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Hankow, China.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. George T. Swasey. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hongkong, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John O. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.
MONADNOCK (tender). 6(a), 5(b). Ensign Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.
MOHICAN (storeship). Bttn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
B-8 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Shanghai, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Feb. 1 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed Feb. 4 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Aux Cayes, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. Sailed Feb. 1 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Marseilles, France.
JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Cooke. Sailed Jan. 30 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutcherson, master. Sailed Jan. 27 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. Sailed Feb. 7 from Charleston, S.C., for New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OREGON, battleship—first line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Sailed Feb. 5 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Olney. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 29 from Honolulu, H.T., for Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNelly. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac F. Shurtleff, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.
Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. At New York, N.Y., foot of East Twenty-fourth street.
RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

[Note.—We omit the lists of tugs, receiving and station ships, Fish Commission vessels, torpedo vessels in ordinary, vessels out of commission, vessels loaned to Naval Militia, and Marine Corps Stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of last week.—EDITOR.]

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 742.)

Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Albany—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; E, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province; C, D, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.
26th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas. Will relieve the 29th Infantry in New York.
29th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y. Will proceed to Panama March 15, 1915.
30th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



HOTEL CLARK

Quickly and easily accessible to all attractions. Courteous service. 555 rooms with bath. Special rates to Army and Navy men. Grill in connection. You will find it to your advantage to stay at Hotel Clark.
Hill St. near 4th
F. M. DIMMICK, Lessee and Manager

Writing of the sound of flying bullets in Outing, Edward C. Crossman says that they do not whine, hiss, howl, hum or whisper, novelists to the contrary notwithstanding. There is but one sound plainly audible from a flying bullet, and this is audible only when the bullet travels at high speed, at the rate of 1,500 feet per second or more. Missiles from all army rifles of modern times, which vary in velocity from 2,000 to 3,000 feet per second, create a vacuum immediately behind the bullet. The result is a sharp crash as the bullet passes, caused by the air closing rapidly in behind the bullet base. This has nothing to do with the report of the rifle itself. At considerable range two distinct reports are audible. At 700 yards the sound may be described phonetically as "PACK-punk." The first sound comes about three-quarters of a second ahead of the latter in the case of the U.S. Army rifle, the New Springfield. The velocity of this rifle is 2,700 feet per second at the muzzle. The first sound is that of the bullet passing through the air. It is like nothing so much as a long and very violently cracked blacksnake whip. The second sound comes about three-quarters of a second later. It is dead, heavy, and is more like a thud than the "crack" of a rifle. This is the noise of the rifle itself, the only sound one hears if standing at the firing point. The difference in the time of the two sounds is because the bullet travels much faster than sound. Noise moves at the rate of about 1,100 feet per second. The Springfield bullet takes but 1.10 seconds to travel 700 yards, a mean speed therefore of 1,900 feet per second. The bullet is therefore quite a bit ahead of the rifle sound at all ranges until the falling off in bullet speed allows the steadily traveling rifle report to catch up. This happens at about 1,700 yards, but it is doubtful if the sound of the rifle would be heard at this distance save under favorable conditions. The noise of the bullet diminishes as the range increases, but it is plainly audible at 1,000 yards. Under certain conditions of open country and perhaps damp air modern military bullets hiss when one is standing back of the firing line, or to one side of it, but they never hiss to the man standing out close to their passage, where the crash of the air behind them is audible.

"Nothing," says the New York Medical Journal, "can compare to the glorious intoxication of war in the mind of the healthy adult at his best—between the ages of eighteen and thirty years; middle age, like night, brings counsel. The normal young man fights and makes love, both occupations deplored and sneered at by the older, whose tissues are hardening. Apart from the irresistible excitement of war, there are the healthful open air life, the coarse but wholesome food, the absence of any necessity for painful original thinking, all of which cause a superb euphoria."

The Merrit and Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, New York city, have issued a statement referring to the recent indictment of the company by the Federal Grand Jury. The company denies that it has either bought or driven out, as alleged, any competitors, nor have any retired from business with one exception, a former employee, who, by reckless cutting of prices, brought his business to a state of demoralization. None of the company's customers, it is stated, has complained of either price or service. On the contrary, it has frequently been commended for services rendered and reasonable charges.

The arrangement for the two-cent letter rate between the United States and Germany applies only to such letters as are dispatched by sea direct, letters which require transit through any intervening country being subject to Postal Union rates. As there is now no direct service to Germany, the Post Office Department announces that for the present letters mailed in this country destined for Germany are subject to the rate of five cents for first ounce or fraction and three cents for each additional ounce or fraction.

MEXICAN POLITICAL NOTES.

Prominent citizens are agitating in favor of extending the terms of Mexican Presidents to six weeks.

A political campaign in Mexico differs from one in the United States in that in the former land the President usually runs after election.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Governor's wife was telling Bridget about her husband. "My husband, Bridget," she said proudly, "is the head of the state militia." "O'i t'ought as much, ma'am," said Bridget cheerfully. "Ain't he got the foine malicious look?"—Southern Woman's Magazine.

GEORGE WRIGHT Established 1833. GEORGE & STURGIS
HATFIELD & SONS
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS
 12 WEST 31st STREET, Near 5th Ave. NEW YORK
 Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress

RICE & DUVAL
ARMY & NAVY TAILORS
 Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN
 258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City
 Branch Office, Westory Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D.C.

Regulation Uniforms and Equipments



Satisfaction and Correctness Guaranteed

Send for New Army Catalogue

A. J. Human & Co.
 Boston
 Human Corner

This etiquette on a uniform means, designed, cut and tailored by Military experts to meet the special needs of the Army and Navy.

Fore River Ship Building Corporation
 QUINCY, MASS.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS
 BRASS FOUNDERS MACHINISTS GALVANIZERS
 CURTIS MARINE TURBINES YARROW WATERTUBE BOILERS

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY
HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited
 Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy
 Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the most closets large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER
 41 Maiden Lane, New York

Henry Schick & Co.

Formerly with John G. Haas
Army and Navy Uniforms
 Civilian Dress a Specialty

1421 F Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The surest and the easiest means of keeping an intelligent soldier or sailor in touch with his profession and with what is going on in the military world is afforded by reading the

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Its weekly correspondence from the various stations of the Army and Navy gives a complete survey of the social life of the Services; its communications on professional subjects, its editorials and leading articles have been the starting point for many important discussions of military and naval questions by the general press, and have been influential in legislation of military and naval affairs.

It has advocated for over half a century every cause serving to promote the welfare and improvement of the Regular and Volunteer Services. Both at home and abroad it is accepted as reliable authority and recognized as the leading military and naval publication in the United States. It has earned and maintains the fullest confidence of the United Service.

The quality and quantity of its contents are not surpassed in its field.

Trunk Troubles Terminated

If you cannot visit our Boston or New York stores, we urge you to write our Home Office, Bangor, Maine, for free copy of our illustrated and descriptive Catalogue of

Parkhurst's WARDROBE Trunks

which are conceded to be designed, constructed and finished just a little better than any other wardrobe trunk made.

J. F. PARKHURST & SON CO.
 Home Office: 296 Main St., Bangor, Maine
 161 Summer St., Boston 325 Fifth Ave., New York
 Sold in Boston by Wm. Filene's Sons Co.

HONOLULU, H.T.



Officers and Enlisted Men in Honolulu find most Foot-comfort and style in **REGAL SHOES** whether in or out of uniform.

REGISTERED MARK CROSS PUTTEE LEOPARD
REGAL BOOT SHOP
 Cor. Hotel and Fort Streets

This Advertisement is RECRUITING

Business for the
HONOLULU AUTO AND TAXI CO.
 Telephone No. 2999 and 1005.
 BEHN AND BENFORD, U.S.W.V.

Honolulu, Hawaii MOANA HOTEL

On Waikiki Beach, 20 minutes from town by electric car.
 American Plan.

PATENTS

C.L. PARKER
 Formerly Member Examining Corps, U.S. Patent Office.
 Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents
 American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.

278 McGill Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Canvas Strap Puttee Canvas Puttee

Old New
U. S. Army U. S. Army
Standard Standard

The Canvas Puttee R.B. PAT. IDEAL PUTTEE ROSENWASSER PATENT. MARVEL OF SIMPLICITY, ELEGANCE, and PERFECTION. Most easily adjusted. Most Comfortable Durable, Dressy and Neat.



For Sale Everywhere Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. \$1.25 per pair

Pat. June 25, 1907 Pat. Dec. 27, 1911
 Pat. Dec. 31, 1907 Pat. Mar. 28, 1911

ROSENWASSER BROS.
 Makers

Salesroom: 467 Broadway, New York City.
 Factory and Head Office: Orchard Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N.Y.

HOTELS.



THE CLIFT HOTEL has abolished ostentatious display, frippery that is so expensively useless, and substituted for it something unique—an American hotel with hospitality savoring of the old South or West.

The newest and most elegant addition to San Francisco's down-town hotels—far enough away from the main streets to miss the noise and turmoil but close enough to be ideally convenient. On direct lines to the Exposition. Valet service. Operated on both European and American Plans at very reasonable rates.

CLIFT HOTEL
 Geary and Taylor Streets
 SAN FRANCISCO

Under the management of W. E. Zander


HOTEL STEWART SAN FRANCISCO

SERVICE, COMFORT, UNEXCELLED CUISINE, REASONABLE RATES, CLOSE TO THEATRES, CAFES AND FINE STORES.

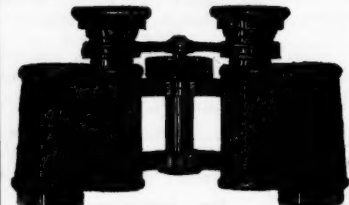
Highest Polish with Least Effort!
ELECTRO-SILICON
 has no equal for quickly cleaning and polishing silverware and all fine metals. Its merits—found in others—have been proved by continued use for three successive generations by officers of the civilized world. Used by U. S. Army, Navy and Government Institutions. Sold everywhere and drug stores everywhere. Send address for FREE SAMPLE. THE ELECTRO-SILICON CO. 25 CHIF Street New York



September Morn
 WATCH FOB. Exactly like illustration. The latest fob out. Has bewitching little figure of Miss "September Morn" handsomely embossed on heavy metal plate. Beautiful oxidized silver finish. Size of metal 1 1/4 x 1 1/4. Genuine black leather strap. Boys, a real work of art. Classy, alluring. Make 'em all take notice. Agents wanted everywhere. Dandy sample fob and our great easy money proposition to hustlers sent **Postpaid 25 cents.**
NOVEL JEWELRY CO.
 447 Lewis Block Buffalo, N. Y.



Bausch & Lomb-Zeiss Stereo Prism Binoculars



Represent the scientific experience of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., backed by that of the Carl Zeiss Works, their associates—Widely used in the Service—Unexcelled in size of field, illumination, compactness and adaptability.

Other Bausch & Lomb Products include Range Finders and Gun Sights for the Navy, Parabolic Searchlight Mirrors of Every Description, Engineering Instruments, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Microscopes, Microtomes, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Opera Glasses, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers, and general Laboratory Equipment.

Send for literature or information.
BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.
 322 St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.
 NEW YORK WASHINGTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Wise Precaution

will prevent the little illness of today from becoming the big sickness of tomorrow and after. For troubles of the digestive organs you can rely on

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere, in boxes, 10c., 25c.